

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ADDRESS OF JOHN LINDSAY  
BEFORE THE LONDON CHAM-  
BER OF COMMERCE

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND  
IN THE U.S. SENATE

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, John Lindsay, who was mayor of New York for 8 years, gave an excellent speech before the London Chamber of Commerce last June. In this speech he examined the stresses which exist at present in the global economy and the reduced state of U.S. international economic leadership. His analysis is perceptive and on the mark. But he goes further making recommendations for rebuilding an economically strong America.

These days we are all in need of sound advice and Mayor Lindsay's is as sound as any I have read recently. I, therefore, submit his speech to be printed in the RECORD.

The speech follows:

ADDRESS OF JOHN LINDSAY BEFORE THE  
LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

It is important for an American, especially one of World War II vintage, speaking in this great city in this great country to remember to say "Thank You"—thank you for carrying on alone for so long a time the defense of freedom against the Nazi onslaught. Only in this context can I then say that twice in this century has my country come to the aid of Great Britain and of Europe in war time. Obviously, it was in America's own interest to do so, but there wouldn't have been any freedom left to fight for the second time had you not continued on alone to repel the forces of tyranny. So my thanks are indeed profound.

Whatever misunderstandings currently strain the bonds of affection and common purpose between us, America remains committed to the defense of freedom and the attainment of an improved global economy. Today, however, Europeans have reason for concern about the manner in which America is carrying out its commitment. Two major worries preoccupy America's allies as they look toward Washington.

First, the United States has yet to demonstrate that it is serious about arms control. The Congress of the United States paid a heavy price indeed when it voted funds for President Reagan's exorbitantly expensive MX missile system in order to force the President to move on this subject.

Second, America has not taken a coherent posture on global commerce that is likely to promote more open trade lanes and encourage the fluid exchange of goods and services that spurred almost three decades of economic growth in the West.

The United States' declining performance in the world community justifiably disturbs and dismays its allies. Today I will examine

that performance in unsparing terms. However, I also hope to suggest how my country can make an invaluable contribution to promoting the Alliance's shared goals of peace and prosperity.

It saddens me to say it, but is true that the last decade has been one of the most wrenching in modern American history. The forced resignation of a president, the agonizing aftermath of our tragic misadventure in Southeast Asia, our government's soaring budgetary deficits which drove interest rates and inflation to record high levels—all accelerated America's retreat from a leadership role on the international stage. Indeed, in some areas of policy, this retreat has curdled into an attitude of estrangement from our allies laced with a sense of persecution, and nowhere are the United States' fractured relationships with its allies more apparent than on the globe's trade lanes.

It is undeniable that foreign manufacturers during the past decade made unprecedented inroads into America's domestic markets. The leader of our International Ladies' Garment Workers Union notes that 22 years ago, 4 out of every 100 pieces of ladies' and childrens' apparel worn by Americans came from overseas. Today, 24 out of those 100 pieces come from abroad. Overall, imported goods now account for 19 percent of American consumption, more than double the 1970 figure of 9 percent. Once the United States was primarily an importer of simple, laborintensive goods like toys and clothing. Today, the U.S. imports 28 percent of its cars, 18 percent of its steel, 55 percent of its consumer electronic products and 27 percent of its machine tools.

America's frail response to sharpened competition for global markets has struck fear into our nation's workforce and stirred political unrest. Instead of elevating the productivity and competitiveness of its own industrial plant, America cries "protectionism" against nations producing better goods at lower prices. We flit with raising trade barriers on an and hoc basis and play a waiting game to see how long our beleaguered economy can survive in its present form.

Having been a politician for seventeen years of my public career I can understand this short-sighted strategy. No voter who's lost his or her job is likely to support an incumbent running for re-election who is seen as supporting the status quo. It would take a politician with a firm will or firm retirement plans to resist the pleadings of failing industries. In 1980, at the beginning of the most recent recession, 58 percent of the U.S. labor force was employed in an industry which had experienced a decline in employment over the previous seven years. So the warning signs were already clear—and unheeded. These workers now peer into futures clouded by terrible uncertainties.

In order to defer as long as possible the awful social and economic dislocations brought about by widespread unemployment, America has compromised its commitment to free trade by indulging in short-term protectionist solutions. The price ultimately paid for such a strategy will be expensive indeed. History proves that protec-

tionism most often works to deprive consumers of choice, raise prices and insulate industries from the competition that demands greater efficiencies and higher quality in production. A protected industry is in danger of becoming an obsolete one sooner or later.

The United States has not been the only nation to resort to protectionist measures. Quotas, tariffs, and other barriers are being imposed on a wide range of products across the globe. For example, the European Community maintains a tariff of 17 percent on integrated circuits. Australia, South Africa, Spain, Mexico and 26 other nations require fixed percentages of domestic content in automobiles assembled within their borders.

In recent years, many governments have engaged in subsidization of existing industries and promotion of emerging ones. Over the last five years the European Economic Community has invested more than \$30 billion in steel. In 1982, Japan unveiled two programs that together devote \$750 million to pursuing world leadership in developing and producing the next generation of computers. France is spending \$20 billion on electronics over the next five years. Although not necessarily undertaken for protectionist reasons, these policies have made for a more conflict-ridden trading climate.

Equity participation by governments in certain industries—a common practice in Europe—has also been a source of trade conflict. State-owned companies typically subsidize other domestic companies by selling certain goods and services at prices below cost, and also purchase what they need from domestic suppliers.

America has been searching for ways to deal with the problems of increased foreign competition and domestic industries on the decline. Trade and industrial policy are sure to be key issues in the upcoming battle for the presidency. Unfortunately, a year and a half before the 1984 general election, several of the Democratic presidential candidates, looking to the working—or non-working—man's vote, have already offered "instant" solutions that amount to just more protectionism.

Domestic content legislation is one such "solution" that is also being supported by labor unions and many in Congress. The Reagan administration, fortunately, remains opposed to this proposal. In my view, requiring that imports have a set percentage of domestically produced components will only invite retaliation from abroad. A country like the United States, which exports 17 percent of its production, would be particularly vulnerable to this sort of retaliation.

Still another measure under consideration in Washington is the Reagan administration's proposal to convert our cabinet's Department of Commerce into a Department of Trade which would consolidate international trade functions now spread among several agencies. This re-organization of the federal executive branch is supposed to provide a better coordinated American trade policy. While I am not at all opposed to such a bureaucratic re-shuffle—indeed there is much to commend it—it has to be said

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by the Member on the floor.

that for the present such a measure would be no more than a symbolic act. America's problems require substantive policy revisions. Without these revisions—indeed without clear policy of any sort—it is questionable whether a bureaucratic shuffle can make America's economy more competitive.

Export financing is a technique used with increasing frequency by countries seeking a competitive edge in world trade. Many in the United States argue that we should counter these efforts with our own aggressive financing program. The Reagan Administration has been reluctant to do so. This may be quite understandable, given President Reagan's free market philosophy, but perhaps short-sighted. Here, for example, is the tale of one recent trade mess involving export financing that harmed America's relations with Canada and nearly resulted in disaster for my city's economy.

In June, 1982, the Metropolitan Transit Authority of New York or "M.T.A." as it is usually called, the agency responsible for the operation of both the New York City subway system and most of the suburban commuter rails, contracted to purchase subway cars from a Canadian manufacturer, Bombardier. As part of the deal, the Canadian government agreed to lend M.T.A. \$563 million, 85 percent of the purchase price, at a rate of 9.7 percent over fifteen years, well below prevailing American market rates. M.T.A. entered into the agreement after the Administration in Washington had made it abundantly clear it was opposed to federal support of mass transit systems. "Do it yourself", said Washington. So, M.T.A. did.

The Budd Company, which is the only manufacturer of rail cars left in the U.S.—but which in fact is owned by Germans—then initiated proceedings before United States agencies—challenging the M.T.A. deal. A coalition of labor unions later joined in the complaint. Budd contended that the Canadian financing was an illegal subsidy requiring the imposition of countervailing duties.

While union critics of the deal charged that awarding the contract to Canada's Bombardier meant the loss of 11,000 American jobs, New York's M.T.A. pointed out that the contract provided for 40 percent American "content" and that Bombardier had made the best offer in terms of quality, production speed, price and financing. Despite these arguments, the Reagan Administration, through its Commerce Department, ruled that the Canadian financing was an illegal subsidy and set a countervailing duty of \$91.2 million against New York to be imposed if the International Trade Commission, another U.S. agency, found that Budd had been injured by the Bombardier contract. The Washington Administration had singled out the M.T.A. deal in order to discourage other Americans from taking advantage of foreign subsidized financing. M.T.A. officials believed that paying the fine would require an increase in New York City subway fares, a distressing prospect for commuters, residents and local businesses. Thus, the Administration in Washington, having first forced a local government to go it alone, then gave it a hard back of the hand slap for having done so.

Before the International Trade Commission came to a decision, Budd dropped its petition and the unions settled. In return for the unions' withdrawing the complaint, New York's M.T.A. promised that for the next three years it would not buy any foreign-made railway cars. According to M.T.A. officials, the settlement would have no

effect since there were no plans to purchase subway cars for the next three years.

If the parties had not settled and the International Trade Commission had ruled against the M.T.A., New York would have faced the extremely difficult choice of either raising transit fares or reducing maintenance of the system. As most of New York's workforce commutes by public transportation, either choice would have posed serious problems for the local economy. Neither the settlement nor the imposition of countervailing duties offered any long-range benefit to American consumers, labor or industry; there is no indication whatever that the practically defunct American railway car manufacturing industry is reviving or can be made competitive with foreign manufacturers. The irony of the outcome is that policies designed to promote "free trade" in fact led to a protectionist result and at the same time rendered yet another blow against America's urban centers.

While exerting strong pressures on its Western allies to eliminate practices antithetical to the free trade ideal, the United States has simultaneously prodded Western Europe and Japan to limit trade with the Soviet bloc. Many commentators have remarked that American handling of East-West trade has been particularly inept.

In 1982, President Reagan unsuccessfully attempted to block European participation in the construction of a Soviet pipeline to carry gas to Western Europe. The heavy-handed way in which the United States sought to break-up a transaction that was almost a fait accompli merely created resentment among the European allies and obscured the validity of the American argument that transferring high technology and providing subsidized export credits to the Soviet bloc strengthen a nation that the Alliance views as a threat. Moreover, President Reagan's lifting of the embargo on grain exports to the Soviet Union severely undercut the persuasiveness of the American position.

Europe and the United States do, obviously, share the concern that the Soviet Union, by gaining access to strategic Western technologies, will enhance its military strength. According to Reagan officials, this year, France, Britain, West Germany, Denmark, Italy and Spain expelled Soviet diplomats as part of a campaign to stem the illegal flow of sensitive technology to the Communist bloc. After their experience with the pipeline, however, European officials are justifiably leery of the Reagan Administration's plans for dealing with technology transfers to the Soviet Union. The Administration in Washington has either been unable or unwilling to understand that using trade as a political weapon usually gives rise to unintended self-damaging consequences.

Free trade, then, has become an ideal honored more in the breach than in the observance. Deviations from free trade not only harm the world economy, but resulting trade conflicts among the allies also obstruct our attempts to reach accord in the vital area of nuclear arms control. The absence until now of a nuclear arms control policy is the most menacing threat to humanity's future. Yet, such a policy is not likely to be forged in the atmosphere of distrust enveloping the Atlantic alliance. The xenophobic and nationalistic attitudes that underlie growing protectionist pressures clearly affect the formulation of military defense policies. "Fortress America" attitudes are not related to erecting barriers to trade.

Other weaknesses in the globe's economy are also causing tensions among the free world's trading partners. The imbalance of payments between the industrial nations and less developed countries is a time-bomb. If significant portions of the \$700 billion debt owed by the developing nations are called in before these countries are able to pay, the world's banking system could crumble precipitously. If the debt is stretched out beyond a certain point, though, permanent damage to world monetary arrangements of another sort will certainly occur.

Complaints abound concerning America's high interest rates which have a distorting impact on the balance of payments. The Williamsburg Summit highlighted differences between the American and European governments on this point, but also opened the way toward potential opportunities for negotiating some form of accord. However, as long as Washington remains committed to a \$1.6 trillion, five-year military spending program, America's federal budgetary deficits and the resulting high interest rates will continue to play havoc with its allies' currencies.

My country's brightest hope for exerting constructive leadership rests on first putting its own house in order. Instead of hiding defensively behind ever higher trade barriers, America must improve productivity and promote industries that will be competitive in world markets.

Specifically, here are some of the ways America could replace its defensive emphasis in trade policy with a more assertive and promising approach.

Our anti-trust laws should be amended to allow corporations to collaborate on basic research.

Our capital gains taxes should be reduced to promote long-term investment in upgrading plant and equipment.

Federal loans should be made available to students preparing for careers as teachers of mathematics and the sciences.

Private and public organizations should be given some form of financial support for training high school mathematics and science teachers.

Some of these proposals deal with the need to create a work force of specialists capable of revitalizing American technology and productivity. But what should be done about the legion of laborers displaced by the nation's adjustment to an altered economy?

One program adopted by the U.S. after World War II suggests an answer. That program, known as the G.I. bill, provided returning soldiers with financial aid to help them prepare for careers in emerging industries. This government gave a generation the time and money to retrain for better employment opportunities. Today, America can, and should, do no less for its own workers whose lives have been shattered by the decline of industries. We must now spend public and private funds to retrain and sustain these displaced workers. Life holds few guarantees for any of us, but a humane, democratic society with America's wealth would be remiss in not trying to help those struggling for survival.

Any of these proposals will cost a great deal of money to implement. Whatever the sacrifice called for, its dimensions pale alongside the prospect of an America cleaving to a protectionist trade stance while large portions of its economy and work force are consigned to oblivion by aggressive foreign competition.

In the international arena, the United States and its Western allies must strive to



implement the call for a return to open trade and economic cooperation that issued from Williamsburg. The years and the summit conferences roll by, but no fundamental improvement is evident in our trade relationships. We pay lip service to free trade, often failing to practice it. And this failure has caused no end of trouble at home. This great city of London in which I speak today, and New York—whose government I led for eight years—have both suffered grievously. Not far from the glittering central areas of these magnificent metropolises, bands of restless, jobless youths wander the streets cut off from society and, increasingly, attack society. At the brink of their young adult lives, these young people are already casualties, in part because of our Alliance's failure to act wisely and decisively.

In the short term, especially in today's political climate, appealing to people's fears is politically profitable. No matter how well-meaning its advocates, protectionism is such an appeal. As the clock runs down, though, we can't afford the self-indulgence of nationalism and political expediency. Members of the Alliance community must move quickly to re-establish mutually beneficial trade relationships and go on to formulate a reasonable nuclear arms policy. If we don't rescue the world's economy and heal the divisions infecting our alliance, we won't be able to eliminate the threat of nuclear annihilation overshadowing the planet's future. That's the hard reality of international politics today. We don't have a moment to waste.

Some months ago an American banker friend of mine asked me to let him know when the United States frames a trade policy worthy of a world leader, and what that policy is. For all our sakes, I hope my friend will have his answers soon.●

#### HEART DISEASE

#### HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mr. DOWNEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, two of this Nation's leading cardiologists—Dr. Michael DeBakey and Dr. Isadore Rosenfeld—have called attention to indefensible foot-dragging by Medicare on an issue of importance to many elderly Americans suffering from heart disease. Cardiac rehabilitation is a noninvasive cost-effective therapy that Medicare has recognized as medically important. Yet Drs. DeBakey and Rosenfeld fear that a shortsighted reimbursement policy will make this important therapy unavailable to Medicare patients. While a bureaucratic review of Medicare policy drags on, Medicare patients suffer.

I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD a letter I have written to Secretary Heckler asking for her prompt attention to the matter, together with a letter from Representative CLAUDE PEPPER, who served Medicare beneficiaries so ably and compassionately for years as chairman, and now active member of the Aging Committee, upon which I also serve. I also

ask that letters to HCFA Administrator Carolyn Davis written by Drs. DeBakey and Rosenfeld be included in the RECORD as well.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in demanding Secretary Heckler's prompt attention to this matter, to assure that this vital and cost-effective therapy is available to Medicare beneficiaries whose lives may depend on it.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D.C., October 11, 1983.

HON. MARGARET HECKLER,  
Secretary of Health and Human Services,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAME SECRETARY: I am writing to request that you direct the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) to stop delaying a decision on the proper level of Medicare reimbursement for cardiac rehabilitation services. Recent policies announced by HCFA and implemented by Medicare contractors around the country jeopardize the provision of this necessary service. I have been provided copies of letters (enclosed) from Drs. Michael DeBakey and Isadore Rosenfeld, two of this country's most respected cardiologists, expressing great concern about the current situation. In my judgment this matter deserves your prompt attention.

Cardiac rehabilitation consists of medically monitored exercise therapy programs for persons with serious heart disease. It has increasingly come to be recognized by the medical community as the most effective treatment to improve cardiovascular functioning in patients who have had a heart attack or cardiac bypass surgery, or who have active angina. Perhaps more importantly, it is a non-invasive therapy that should cut Medicare's costs by reducing the need to rehospitalize patients with coronary diseases.

I have been contacted by citizens concerned that a low level of Medicare reimbursement for cardiac rehabilitation will force physicians to discontinue providing this valuable service. It is my understanding that Medicare formally recognized the value of these services last year and specifically expanded Medicare coverage for them. But, in a Catch-22 bureaucratic maneuver, Medicare subsequently placed an absurdly low limit on the amount that it would pay for the services in question. Broadening coverage of a valuable service while keeping reimbursement to levels at which doctors cannot provide the service appears to make little sense.

What is particularly disturbing to me is that Medicare set the limit on reimbursement for cardiac rehabilitation services by reference to a procedure code that has nothing to do with cardiac reimbursement. Thus, the rate of reimbursement for cardiac rehabilitation was not based on any evaluation of the customary and prevailing charges for cardiac rehabilitation services, as required by the Social Security Act, but rather on a totally arbitrary limit unrelated to the value or normal charges for these services.

It is wholly unfair to disadvantage Medicare beneficiaries because of low reimbursement rates for a completely unrelated service. If unchanged, this policy can only discourage the provision of this service to the many elderly Medicare beneficiaries who need cardiac rehabilitation services.

I understand that this policy has been under review at HCFA for many months.

But physicians are being forced to stop providing services now. I am writing to request that you take immediate action to (1) set an interim adjustment to upgrade the reimbursement rate until HCFA's broader review can be completed, and (2) expedite completion of the broader study.

Many Medicare-eligible elderly people need cardiac rehabilitation. The Federal government should not make it more difficult for them to obtain this form of treatment. I urge you to take immediate action on this matter.

Sincerely,

THOMAS J. DOWNEY,  
Member of Congress.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D.C., September 22, 1983.  
CAROLYN K. DAVIS, Ph.D.,  
Administrator, Health Care Financing Administration, Washington, D.C.

DEAR DR. DAVIS: I am writing about Medicare reimbursement for cardiac rehabilitation services in Florida.

As you know, cardiac rehabilitation consists of medically monitored exercise therapy programs for persons with serious heart disease. It has increasingly come to be recognized by the medical community as the most effective treatment to improve cardiovascular functioning in patients who have had a heart attack or cardiac bypass surgery, or who have active angina. Perhaps more importantly, cardiac rehabilitation should reduce increases in Medicare's costs by reducing the need to rehospitalize patients with coronary diseases who complete a rehabilitation program. In fact, cardiac rehabilitation is a most cost effective means of preventing the rehospitalization of patients with cardiac disease and keeping them healthy. It helps heart attack victims return to productive lives, and saves millions in health care costs.

I have been contacted by constituents concerned that a low level of Medicare reimbursement for cardiac rehabilitation will force physicians to discontinue providing this valuable service in Florida. As you know, HCFA has required that all part B carriers provide reimbursement for a routine cardiac rehabilitation visit at a rate HCFA selected on a national basis. This reimbursement is based on the amount allowed for an intermediate office visit, code 90060. Blue Cross of Florida has therefore established a new procedure code for cardiac rehabilitation, code 99958, which is based on 90060. But the use of this national code simply does not work in Florida.

I am informed that the normal range of payment for a cardiac rehabilitation visit elsewhere in the country is \$50-\$60 or higher. Yet, in parts of Florida physicians are being reimbursed less than \$20.00 for all of the services provided to a patient during a routine cardiac rehabilitation visit. It is wholly unfair to Medicare beneficiaries in Florida to disadvantage them because of an anomaly in how 90060 is priced in Florida. If unchanged, this can only discourage the provision of this service to the many elderly people in Florida who need cardiac rehabilitation services.

What is particularly disturbing to me is that code 90060 has nothing to do with cardiac reimbursement. It is an office visit code. The rate of reimbursement that has been set in Florida was not based on any evaluation of the customary and prevailing charges for cardiac rehabilitation services, as required by the Social Security Act.

I understand that your staff has been re-examining this question on a national basis for the past two and one-half months. I am writing to request that you take immediate action with respect to Florida, including, if necessary, an interim adjustment in the reimbursement rate until the national study can be completed.

It is my understanding that your staff already has sufficient information to recognize that the Florida rates are unreasonable. Many Medicare-eligible elderly people need cardiac rehabilitation. The federal government should not make it more difficult for them to obtain this form of treatment. I urge you to take action on this matter now.

Sincerely,

CLAUDE PEPPER,  
Member of Congress.

THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL,  
CORNELL MEDICAL CENTER,  
New York, N.Y., September 30, 1983.

Dr. CAROLYN K. DAVIS,  
Administrator, Health Care Financing Administration, Washington, D.C.

DEAR DR. DAVIS: It was a pleasure to meet with you again on Friday, July 1, when I joined Dr. Antonio Gotto, Mr. Joseph A. Califano, Jr., Mr. Dean Sloane and others to discuss with you and Dr. Donald Young, the Health Care Financing Administration's Medicare coverage and reimbursement policy for cardiac rehabilitation services. We also discussed the need for continuous telemetric monitoring of patients during cardiac rehabilitation exercise sessions.

I understood at the conclusion of the meeting that Dr. Young and his staff would review this matter in order to recommend to you whether changes should be made in the level of Medicare reimbursement for these services. I am writing to inquire about the progress of this review.

It has been three months since our meeting, and I have now been informed that reimbursement levels in parts of the Nation have been set so low that cardiac rehabilitation services may not continue to be offered to any Medicare patients—let alone the higher risk patients we discussed at our July meeting.

In fact, I have been told that in parts of some states, such as Florida, Medicare Part B reimbursement ceilings have been set that would permit only between twenty and thirty dollars per routine patient visit in free-standing cardiac rehabilitation clinics. This is simply too low for programs that offer quality services to survive.

It would be a tragedy if Medicare's reimbursement levels had the result of making cardiac rehabilitation unavailable to Medicare beneficiaries. I urge you to accelerate Medicare's national review so that reimbursement levels can be set nationally at a more reasonable level. If the national review cannot be concluded immediately, I urge you to take immediate interim action to review and correct any unreasonably low reimbursement levels that occur in individual states such as Florida, pending completion of the national review.

As you know, I personally enjoyed seeing you on July 1, and I look forward to speaking with you again soon.

Sincerely,

ISADORE ROSENFELD, M.D.,  
Clinical Professor of Medicine,  
Division of Cardiology.

BAYLOR COLLEGE OF MEDICINE,  
Houston, Tex., June 23, 1983.

Hon. CAROLYN K. DAVIS,  
Administrator, Health Care Financing Administration, Washington, D.C.

DEAR DR. DAVIS: I had hoped to attend the meeting you will be having with Joseph A. Califano, Jr., and others concerning the reimbursement provisions for cardiac rehabilitation services. Unfortunately, I will be out of the country and unable to attend. Since I believe the decision you will make will have an enormous effect on the availability of cardiac rehabilitation, I wanted to provide you with my own perspective in writing.

Cardiac rehabilitation represents an important therapeutic tool for patients with coronary heart disease. The medical community recognizes its therapeutic benefits in achieving improved cardiovascular functioning in patients who have had a myocardial infarction, have undergone coronary bypass, or have documented angina. The evidence continues to mount that cardiac rehabilitation significantly reduces subsequent hospitalization of heart patients. In short, these programs have two proved benefits: improvement of the medical well-being of the patients and reduction in the costly hospitalization.

These benefits are realized if cardiac rehabilitation programs are carried out safely. Continuous electrocardiographic monitoring of these severely ill patients is required during each exercise session to insure their safety. HCFA has already declared that continuous electrocardiographic monitoring in HCFA's reimbursement policy must now take into account the expense of providing this service to patients.

I therefore urge that you examine Medicare's reimbursement policy carefully. In my judgement, an approach to cardiac rehabilitation which results in improperly low reimbursement rates would be shortsighted. It will discourage both doctors and patients from using an extremely beneficial therapeutic regimen.

Dr. Antonio M. Gotto, President-Elect of the American Heart Association and my colleague at this medical school, will attend the meeting with you on July 1, 1983. He and I share similar views on this subject, and he will be prepared to discuss these matters with you in greater detail.

Once again, I am sorry I will not be able to attend personally. But I urge you to review this question with the greatest care since I believe it has important implications for many Americans.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL DeBAKEY, M.D.

#### WHY ARE WE IMPORTING SOVIET GOODS?

HON. DOUG WALGREN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mr. WALGREN. Mr. Speaker, on September 28, I learned from U.S. Customs in New Orleans that over 6,000 tons of Soviet ferrosilicon has been unloaded from a Dutch ship for sale in the United States. This shipment alone is appalling, but what is even more astounding is that it is the second shipment in 1 month from the Soviet Union—the first occurring on

September 2, 1 day after the destruction of the Korean airliner by the U.S.S.R.

On September 22, I wrote President Reagan asking him to halt the importation of these Soviet goods and that he act on a 2-year-old petition filed by the domestic ferroalloys industry asking for a determination on whether ferroalloy imports threaten our national security under section 232 of the Trade Act. This action is imperative, in my view, to send more than signals to the Soviets that they will suffer a real penalty for their disregard of human life. At the same time, prompt action on the petition is necessary to help revive our domestic industry.

Ferroalloys are used in the production of steel and aluminum for products like jet engines, tanks, and ships. The U.S. ferroalloys industry is currently operating at only 34 percent capacity, down from 79 percent in 1979. The industry employs 2,200 workers, down from 8,000 in 1979. Import competition has captured over 50 percent of the domestic market in recent years. Imports are now at 58 percent of the domestic market. It seems clearly wrong for the administration to continue to tolerate this high level of imports of such a critical national security commodity and let our U.S. industries further sink into decline.

I would like to share with my colleagues the following letter to the President urging that he ban these imports and that he act on the petition filed by the U.S. ferroalloys industry.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D.C., September 22, 1983.

THE PRESIDENT,  
The White House,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I was appalled to learn from news reports on September 2, one day after the horrendous destruction of the Korean civilian airliner, that the Soviet Union has shipped 5,365 tons of ferrosilicon for sale in the United States and that this sale may be the beginning of a planned market penetration of 50,000 tons over the next two and one-half years.

I am writing to strongly urge that you ban these imports from the Soviet Union immediately and that you take prompt action on the petition filed by the U.S. ferroalloys industry two years ago. I believe that these actions would be a strong and appropriate response to the unforgivable downing of the Korean airliner.

As you know, ferroalloys are critical to our national defense and industrial strength as essential ingredients of steel and aluminum. Two years ago the domestic ferroalloy industry asked the government to determine whether imports of ferroalloys at over 60 percent pose a threat to our national security and to take appropriate actions as authorized under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. It is incredible to me that the United States condones this sale after the destruction of the airliner and at a time when our domestic ferroalloy industry is operating at 34 percent of capacity. To let the Soviets capture part of our market not



only gives them an unjustified share of U.S. sales and dollars, it further saps the strength of our own industry whose furnaces should be maintained so that we can meet our national security needs. We cannot depend on foreign sources for such a vital material.

I urge you to act promptly and decisively to preserve our domestic capability and to indicate American's strong disapproval of the Soviet's inhumane actions in killing of 269 people.

Sincerely,

DOUG WALGREN,  
Member of Congress.

I have received a reply from Mr. Kenneth M. Duberstein, an assistant to the President which indicates that the administration will give my comments "careful consideration." I would hope that the Reagan administration would realize that this problem requires more than "careful consideration." Again, I call on the administration to act. The letter from Mr. Duberstein follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, D.C., October 4, 1983.

Hon. DOUG WALGREN,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. WALGREN: On behalf of the President, I would like to thank you for your recent letter underscoring your concerns in regard to the shipment of ferrosilicon to this country from the Soviet Union, particularly in light of the Soviet attack on the Korean airliner.

The President appreciated receiving your views on this matter; and we are now sharing your letter with the appropriate advisers for further review and response. I assure you that your comments will be given most careful consideration.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

KENNETH M. DUBERSTEIN,  
Assistant to the President.●

#### LEBANON PULLOUT BEST COURSE FOR UNITED STATES

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, many eloquent statements have been made concerning the deployment of our marines in Lebanon. An editorial by the respected Milwaukee Sentinel, I believe, is right on target. I commend it to the thoughtful Members of this body.

Indeed our colors fly high as a symbol of freedom and peace. But our marines can affect neither goal until the warring factions in Lebanon resolve their differences. We are chasing rainbows if we believe otherwise.

#### LEBANON PULLOUT BEST COURSE FOR UNITED STATES

Fear of attacks on US Marine positions in Beirut has now reached a stage where two Marines wounded in weekend sniping and grenade attacks could not be removed to an offshore hospital ship.

The Marine commander, Col. Timothy Geraghty, said that was because the handful of forces we have in Lebanon are on highest alert. "Condition one," he called it.

It may be difficult to remember that when the Marines were first sent to Lebanon, "condition one" was that the Marines would not get involved in the fighting.

Given the level and complexity of hostilities in Lebanon, it was a ridiculous promise made to fend off congressional opposition. The presence of US troops in Lebanon supposedly was necessary to pull off an agreement under which both Syria and Israel would remove their forces while local factions worked out their differences.

Now, 13 months later, the danger to the Marines has escalated from that of shells from warring local factions which missed their mark to calculated sniper fire.

Seven Marines are dead and 46 others have been wounded.

But President Reagan, reinforced by a compromise agreement with Congress under which he can maintain the forces in Lebanon for 18 more months, remains steadfast. Whoever is shooting at our Marines—there are some suggestions it may be the Palestinians trying to break the fragile ceasefire now technically in existence—isn't going to scare us out of Lebanon.

This is one case, however, where tough talk isn't going to scare off the harassers. There are just too many factions involved.

Reagan is caught in a political trap he helped fashion. But the president should wake up to the fact that there is no glory or ultimate purpose in having our Marines die with their boots on in Lebanon.

He found an excuse to get them to Lebanon. He should now find an appropriate rationale for declaring their mission accomplished and get them out.

If not, he may find himself resurrecting Jimmy Carter's Rapid Deployment Force to provide a rescue operation that would be even more demeaning than a pullout.●

#### PREVENTING FORCED TOP- DOWN UNION ORGANIZING

HON. BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today to increase personal freedom of choice among working men and women in the construction industry who are currently coerced—against their will—to join and financially support labor unions.

Obviously, if freedom is to be guaranteed, working men and women must be protected in the right to join a union if they choose—or to refrain from doing so.

That freedom is being threatened by a recent Supreme Court decision in *Wolke & Romero Framing Inc. against NLRB*, which I believe has misinterpreted the intent of Congress by opening the door for an industry-wide imposition of compulsory unionism on construction workers.

Under current Federal labor law, a subcontractor at a specific construction site can legally be required to force his workers to affiliate with the

union in order to bid for projects in which the general contractor has a union contract. Even worse, the subcontractor must force his workers to affiliate with the general contractor's union, whether or not those workers are already represented by another union.

This proviso of the National Labor Relations Act was enacted in the name of labor peace. It sought to prevent the supposed tension which some claimed would result from union and independent workers working side by side—by requiring subcontractors to provide union labor on construction sites manned by the contractor's unionized work force.

This restriction on individual freedom is, in my opinion, odious enough. But, the Supreme Court's decision expanded this compulsory unionism pressure on subcontractors by allowing them to be forced to supply union-only labor to a contractor who has a union contract on any construction site, anywhere in the Nation within the entire construction industry. Even the fact that a contractor may not even have union workers on the particular job site at which the subcontractor wishes to bid his services does not matter.

Under the current interpretation, if a contractor had a union work force at site A, but an independent work force at site B, a subcontractor nonetheless could be forced to provide union-only labor in order to bid for work at either site.

My bill, while not eliminating this heinous intrusion against individual liberty, would at least limit its application and end the immediate threat of industrywide top-down organizing.

Bidding at unionized sites would continue to be restricted to union subcontractors, relieving whatever concern there may be for labor peace.

And while some might clamor for uniformity—and claim that determining labor relations site by site as opposed to industrywide would be burdensome to business, I believe that construction industry support for this bill will belie any such notion.

Convenience of business or unions is not my primary concern, however, it is the freedom of individual workers.

I understand that the elimination of top-down organizing in Great Britain last year leaves the United States the only nation which allows this coercive practice to restrict the individual freedom of working people.

It is important to note that even in those 20 States in which State right to work laws prohibit compulsory unionism, top-down organizing can force independent workers, despite their wishes, to accept union officials as their bargaining representative in a contractual relationship forced on their employer as a condition of being

able to participate in the bidding process.

Workers in all States should be free to join the union of their choice. However, no American worker should be compelled to affiliate with a union—and no American businessman should be compelled to force unionization on workers, who desire to remain independent, in order to gain legal access to the conducting of his own business.

I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this bill.●

#### NAVY SPACE COMMAND ESTABLISHED

**HON. DON FUQUA**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, recently I had the pleasure and honor to attend the ceremony establishing the Naval Space Command at the Navy Surface Weapons Center in Dahlgren, Va. Adm. James D. Watkins, Chief of Naval Operations in his formal remarks placed the need for such an organization in a very succinct manner when he said:

We have a growing dependence on space systems. Our Navy is the largest tactical user of spacebased systems today. Over 85 percent of all direct satellite signal intelligence output, provided to our Armed Forces, is solely for use by the Navy; and the transit navigation satellite provides the primary means of navigation for all combatant ships, and this will soon be followed by the NAVSTAR Global Positioning System Satellite. Providing other invaluable services, fleet satellite communication system satellites are the umbilical for our far-flung naval forces. Only a few days ago, as Acting Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, I communicated from my quarters, in the middle of the night, with our marine peace keepers on the ground in their foxholes near the Beirut airport. This proved to me the incredible value of our capabilities in space for immediate command and control linkages so vital to the decisionmaking process. Defense meteorological support program satellites are vital to the safe routing of our ships; and weather information, crucial to successfully conducting our various warfare missions, is also provided by satellites. No matter if it is communications, navigation, meteorology, oceanographics, or surveillance, the satellite support we receive ensures we can fight, win, and return home safely. If we think space, continue to learn how to use space, we in the Navy can help build for our nation that winning Navy this great island nation will always require.

The event we mark today, establishment of our Naval Space Command, will provide that necessary focus. This is not a revolutionary event, but an evolutionary one. This is not a start, but a continuation. We seek to consolidate our Navy's disparate space efforts into a cohesive program, which supports our maritime strategy and mission of sea power. Putting our Navy space-related functions under a single commander will not only strengthen operational control, and provide necessary focus for our Navy's oper-

ational use of space systems, but will also provide essential direct space support to our fleet units. This will be done without major shifts of personnel, and without striking out in bold, new, unilateral directions.

Mr. Speaker, the chosen commander of the new space command is very well qualified for this role for he has served the Navy, and more recently NASA, brilliantly for the past 14 years culminating his command with the recently completed eighth space shuttle mission, which has been hailed as a textbook mission. I congratulate Admiral Watkins and his team for their initiative and wish them and the new commander, Capt. Richard Truly continued success in fulfilling the Navy mission.

I commend Admiral Watkins' statement to all my colleagues.●

#### THE HISPANIC COMMUNITY BIDS FAREWELL TO A. J. WILSON

**HON. JERRY M. PATTERSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, on October 24, 1983, the Hispanic community will hold a farewell dinner honoring A. J. Wilson, city manager of the city of Santa Ana, Calif. I would like to ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in wishing Mr. Wilson every success in his future career, and to thank him for a job well done in Santa Ana.

For the past 3 years, under A. J. Wilson's brilliant leadership and guidance, the city of Santa Ana has gained national recognition. The city of Santa Ana was recently chosen as a recipient of the All-American City Award, a national honor bestowed by the National Municipal League. This award annually recognized a few communities for its accomplishments in citizens participation. Three programs were selected as exemplary government/citizen partnerships: First, minority voice; second, 3-R's, rehabilitation, restoration, and revitalization; and third, community oriented policing.

During 1982, Santa Ana's fire department received the highest fire safety ranking in the country by an insurance rating service. Only one other city in the country received such recognition. The city's police department has received national recognition for its citizen involvement and efforts in reducing crime. Santa Ana has gone from one of the Nation's higher crime areas to one of the safest.

As a result of its extensive community development program, Santa Ana, during 1981, experienced a 63-percent increase in construction activity as compared to a 7-percent decline countywide. Once again Santa Ana has

emerged as Orange County's urban center.

During Mr. Wilson's tenure as city manager, many projects came to fruition in the city of Santa Ana, including the awarding of a cable television franchise and the establishment of Santa Ana as a major transportation center. Lastly, through the establishment of community activities, such as the Santa Ana Tomorrow Community Forum, neighborhood preservation meetings, Golden City Days, and the Santa Ana Ambassador's Ball, open communications between citizens and local government has never been greater.

Mr. Speaker, Santa Ana is a better place because of A. J. Wilson's leadership as city manager. I join with my colleagues in the House in paying tribute to Mr. A. J. Wilson as he departs to become the city manager of Kansas City, Mo.●

#### LIKE IT OR NOT, WE HAVE TO HELP OUT THE IMF

**HON. DOUGLAS K. BEREUTER**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, Rutgers University finance professor, Dr. Paul S. Nadler, recently addressed one of the most vexing issues facing the Congress: Authorization of \$8.4 billion of additional funds for the International Monetary Fund. In his article, Professor Nadler presents an insightful answer to the often-asked question, "Why should we bail these banks out when they got into their troubles by themselves?"

I encourage all of my colleagues to read Dr. Nadler's excellent article and to reflect upon the serious damage that can be done to our Nation and the world economy if action is further delayed on this crucial measure.

#### LIKE IT OR NOT, WE HAVE TO HELP OUT THE IMF

(By Dr. Paul S. Nadler)

American bankers were willing to risk their image and political clout when they lobbied to win repeal of withholding of interest and dividends earlier this year. But the irony is that this issue has quickly faded.

Now, another issue is generating far stronger public resentment against the banks than withholding did. The issue is the U.S. program to help refinance international loans.

As observers go around the nation and handle questions from audiences on economic and financial issues, one query comes up again and again: "Why do we have to spend public money to bail out America's banks for their own decision in making these foreign loans?"

There has been tremendous opposition, both inside and outside Congress, to the new \$8.4 billion contribution to the International Monetary Fund. The typical Ameri-



can who has looked at the issue sees it this way:

"We taxpayers have to provide \$8.4 billion to the IMF. The IMF, in turn, lends this money to the nations that have huge outstanding debts, and these nations, in turn, take much of this money to pay the American banks. Why should we do it?"

#### THE GRUDGE GOES DEEPER

The resentment goes even deeper among those who have developed deeper knowledge of the background. For they recognize that the American banks made a great deal of money on their foreign loans in years past—with some major banks earning well more than half of their income from overseas loans at high interest rates.

And they feel that bankers most of all should recognize that there are risks involved in any loan that offers so much more yield than is available at home. "If the banks got the yield, then they should bear the risks" is their attitude.

On top of this is the belief that the funds the banks lent overseas was money that was denied to local borrowers. The banks saw yields so much higher abroad than at home that, some borrowers feel, they turned from domestic lending to foreign lending. Yet now they want the Americans to bail them out when the loans have turned sour.

Also, many recognize that much of the money lent to these nations, both by private banks and by agencies such as the IMF, has ended up in private hands and been used to channel resources out of the borrowing nations.

Thus, there are many Americans who are mad at our major banks and feel that we are all taking the rap for their own actions and the banks' own greed.

Bankers, naturally, have a different attitude.

First, they feel that much of the problem stems not from improper lending approaches but from the decline in oil prices, which limits these nations' ability to repay their debts.

It may be scary when the figures show that for some major South American nations, the interest alone on the foreign debts equals about half the total export earnings of the country now that energy prices and demand have calmed down. But we must remember that banks were asked by officials to lend to recycle petrodollars.

Second, the bankers point out that these nations have not been cavalier in their attitude toward repayment of their debts. These countries have so restricted their economic activity in an attempt to get their houses in order—so their imports would decline and exports will be more attractive—that they have caused sharp recessions. This is why some leading bankers fear riots in the streets more than they fear a walking away from the debts.

Tied in with this is the recognition, both here and in the borrowing nations, that any nation that walks away from its international obligations will have no ability to tap the American capital markets (or those of Europe) for an awfully long time. This could seriously damage any nation's opportunities for economic growth and prosperity.

To be sure, some of the refinancing arrangements being made, such as that the private banks negotiated with Brazil, involve the banks lending Brazil enough both to cover principal and interest—so it really becomes only a bookkeeping repayment program. But even so, it is not a default, and bookkeeping repayments and extension of

loans are the only approaches feasible when debt repayment and service obligations so exceed export earnings.

The willingness to reschedule debt on so favorable a set of terms to the borrowers indicates the major banks recognize they have dug themselves into a hole, and they are doing their best to get out of it without governmental aid.

But this still does not appease typical U.S. observers.

They still think that any governmental programs, including the new contribution to the IMF, would be solely a bailout of American banks, and they ask again: "Why should we bail these banks out when they got into their troubles by themselves?"

The problem with letting banks face the music by themselves is that we are all hurt if the banks are hurt. Unlike an airline failure, in which the employees and stockholders are the main losers and some other lines quickly come in to provide service, when a bank fails, all depositors whose accounts exceed the FDIC limit are badly hurt unless the FDIC arranges a merger or acquisition.

A bank failure has a traumatic impact on a community. Those who have established lines of credit with the failed bank have a difficult time establishing new relationships overnight.

Fear strikes the community, and despite the FDIC and FSLIC insurance, many people opt for cash—putting other institutions in jeopardy. For if there is one thing we know about banking, it is that a liquidity crisis with heavy withdrawals has more to do with a bank failure than does capital adequacy.

Capital is based on stated book, which in today's high interest rate environment often means that banks and thrifts have no real capital at all if they were forced to report mortgages and bonds at real worth.

This is why the key to banking is to keep the depositors "sullen but mutinous" so no liquidity drain develops. And it is also why international loans can be refinanced and pushed out into the future, as long as depositors do not look at the fact that, in some banks, international loans exceed stated capital by almost two to one.

#### THE CONFIDENCE GAME

Banking is a game of confidence, and banks are too important to our lives for us to allow them to go under.

Thus, like it or not, help undoubtedly will be provided for the nations that need to make payments on their loans to U.S. banks, and bank failures just will not be allowed to develop no matter how deep the hole that banks have dug for themselves in the international area.

But while bankers generally feel this way and are confident that no major failures should result from our international lending situation today, there is a different fear that bankers should not forget.

The legacy of anti-bank feeling and resentment at the need to bail out the industry could well lead to far greater control over the international and even the domestic operations of America's banks.

A number of legislative proposals restricting bankers' freedom have already been introduced both separately and through parts of the IMF contribution bill.

It is hard to see how bankers can escape this public criticism for past loans without some greater restraint on bank operations.

For the troubles may disappear over time. But we well know that the government only comes in in periods of emergency; but when it does, it virtually never leaves.●

## VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT REAUTHORIZATION

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I cosponsored, along with a bipartisan group of members from the Education and Labor Committee, legislation which will provide a reauthorization of the Federal Vocational Education Act, as proposed by the American Vocational Education Association. The introduction of this legislation signals the commencement of the committee and floor process which will yield a reauthorization package.

While I do not necessarily agree with the point-by-point content of this bill, I commend Chairman PERKINS and Representative GOODLING, along with the American Vocational Association, for their efforts. The Education and Labor Committee and then the House must build upon this work to produce an improved Vocational Education Act.

Because there are provisions of this legislation on which reasonable individuals can differ, it is my sincere hope that the chairman will schedule a full complement of hearings so that we can have the best product possible to take to the House floor.

Many of the issues which were confronted in the last major amendments to the Vocational Education Act are of considerable importance once again. Issues such as the Federal authorization level, the national and State funding formulas, maintenance versus improvement programming, categorical programs, special programs for the disadvantaged and special populations, sex equity, and finally, administrative and paperwork burdens remain of consequence. This American Vocational Association legislation confronts many of these matters directly and offers a perspective from which further congressional consideration can commence. Although the total reauthorization package is complex and will require extensive analysis, this bill represents a worthwhile beginning. I am particularly encouraged by the fiscal restraint shown by its drafters and by the inclusion of a section dedicated solely to high-technology training.

A careful reauthorization of the Vocational Education Act by the Education and Labor Committee, along with the newly implemented Job Training Partnership Act, will provide the training and retraining services our Nation direly needs. I welcome this initial step toward that goal and I encourage all Members to closely examine this important legislation.

Our goals through the reauthorization process, of course, must be to

strengthen the vocational education system throughout the Nation. In my own State of Wisconsin great emphasis is placed upon vocational education, with particular attention given to postsecondary education. With the retraining requirements the Nation will face in the near future now apparent, it is essential that our postsecondary vocational education ability match that provided at the elementary and secondary levels.

I look forward to the remainder of the reauthorization process with optimism and will work with the Education and Labor Committee to provide the improvements needed in our vocational education system.●

#### MODERNIZING THE UNRELATED BUSINESS INCOME TAX

**HON. ED JENKINS**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I am this date introducing legislation that would, when enacted, enable retirement trusts and college endowments to increase the rate of return earned on investments while providing an additional source of capital to the domestic oil and gas industry. This legislation facilitates the diversification of portfolio investments by pension funds and colleges and universities into oil and gas properties by eliminating the present imposition by the International Revenue Code of the unrelated business income tax on income from one class of passive oil investments (working interests) but not on income from other passive oil investments in royalties and net profit interests. This bill would also permit colleges and universities to retain donations of oil and gas working interests without exposure to tax, thereby removing an existing barrier to the making of educational contributions of this type of property.

This bill enjoys wide support in the House and the Senate. It is identical to S. 1549, a bill recently introduced in the Senate by Senator Armstrong, together with nine other members of the Senate Finance Committee. It is also substantially identical to H.R. 821 and H.R. 3820, bills introduced by me and a number of my colleagues. This bill is cosponsored by 15 of my colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee, as well as other interested Members of Congress. Like S. 1549, it contains certain safeguard provisions not contained in earlier versions of the legislation. The provisions, which relate to partnership allocations, abusive sale-leaseback arrangements and the use of debt in buying shares in a limited partnership, are designed to address concerns that exempting income from

working interests held by exempt pension funds, colleges and universities from the unrelated business income tax might present a potential for abuse of their exempt status.

The bill would eliminate the current distinction in the tax law which differentiates between certain investments by exempt organizations in domestic oil and gas activities. Different tax treatment is provided for income from substantially similar forms of oil and gas investment. Under section 512 of the Code, income received by an exempt organization from a net profit interest in producing and nonproducing oil and gas properties is excluded from unrelated business taxable income, but income received from a limited partnership that owns oil and gas working interests is subject to tax. However, the operation of the two investments is substantially identical. Under both forms of investment, the exempt organization makes a single payment that is used to acquire, explore, and develop the oil and gas properties; the exempt organization incurs no obligation to pay liabilities incurred in drilling or development beyond its initial payment, and income is distributed to the exempt organization after deducting amounts spent to pay operating costs. Because both forms of investment are substantially identical in operation, they should receive the same tax treatment.

The impetus for making this limited modification in the tax law is the fact that working interests constitute virtually all of the interests in oil and gas properties that are commonly available for investment. Furthermore, because of administrative, State law, and Federal securities law problems in assembling and marketing royalty and net profit interests (whether held directly or in partnership form), limited partnerships owning working interests have become the conventional format for domestic oil and gas investments. Therefore, this bill must become law in order to provide exempt organizations access to the economic returns available from domestic oil and gas activities.

The desirable objectives of the bill would be achieved, I believe, without any revenue loss: Exempt organizations seeking to avail themselves of the new investment opportunities provided by this bill would use their investment capital—which is going to be invested in nontaxable investments in any event—to invest in an activity that they cannot presently invest in without becoming subject to tax. They would forego the tax deductions now available to taxable investors in oil and gas properties and these deductions would not become available to any other party. Indeed, as a result, it is arguable that this bill would produce a net gain in tax revenues.

Concern has been expressed that earlier versions of this bill would reduce competition in the industry or that they would present a potential for abuse of the tax-exempt status of the investing pension trusts, colleges and universities. The first argument is without merit. The bill will not reduce competition in the industry because, under it, the general partner of a qualifying limited partnership must be a taxable entity or individual that is independent of the tax-exempt limited partners. Thus, the bill will increase competition in the oil and gas industry by making an additional source of capital available to the entire spectrum of taxpaying oil and gas operators, capital that is not now generally available to them.

The second criticism of the bill is equally without merit. The bill contains a number of safeguards designed to prevent abuses of the exempt status of limited partners, which provisions, in the words used by Senator ARMSTRONG in introducing S. 1549 in the Senate, should make it "noncontroversial."

In summary, the bill contains the following safeguards:

It assures that investments exempted from tax will be passive in operation by restricting the exemption to investments in limited partnership interests;

It restricts the exemption to investments in bona fide commercially managed partnerships by requiring that the general partner be taxable and unrelated to the tax-exempt limited partners;

It permits partnership allocations that are standard in the industry, but it prohibits the allocation of a disproportionate share of income to tax-exempt limited partners and a disproportionate share of deductions to taxable partners;

It denies the use of deductions and credits attributable to the tax-exempt limited partner's share of partnership income to that partner or to any other partner (whether taxable or tax-exempt);

It prevents the use of multitier partnerships or other arrangements to avoid the allocation safeguards built into the bill; and

It incorporates provisions of existing law relating to real estate investments by pension funds that prevent abusive (so-called Clay Brown) arrangements, such as sale-leasebacks, between taxable and tax-exempt entities.

Mr. Speaker, pension trusts, colleges, and universities are attracted to oil and gas investments because of the favorable rate of return on such investments. These investments do involve a certain amount of risk. But risk is inherent in many activities in which tax-exempt institutions currently invest without incurring tax liability. The



answer to the problem of risk lies in prudent diversification by fund managers, based upon their fiduciary responsibilities under ERISA and State law, and not in relying on the Tax Code to monitor their business judgments. Tax-exempt organizations can now invest in oil and gas royalties and net profit interests without becoming subject to the unrelated business income tax, even though these interests may burden nonproducing properties and therefore expose them to the same risks as investments in limited partnerships that hold comparable nonproducing working interests. This bill would cure this distinction.

Mr. Speaker, I welcome further consideration of this bill and urge its enactment.●

#### REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANK ACT INTRODUCED

**HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced the Regional Development Bank Act (H.R. 4168). This legislation would establish five autonomous federally chartered regional banks that will offer financial assistance to firms, labor and community organizations, and State and local governments that are engaged in economic redevelopment and job-creation activities, requiring long-term capital on reasonable terms that is unavailable from other sources.

The regional development banks, led by boards of directors broadly representative of all economic interests in each of the regions, would be in a better position to provide flexible, responsive financial assistance tailored to the needs of each region, than any centralized agency could offer. The majority of directors of the banks would be drawn from within each of the regions on the recommendation of the Governors of the States involved.

Financial assistance would be available in the form of long-term loans, guaranteed loans, and in certain cases grants and equity purchases, for a broad range of economic activities, including the retooling of closed-down plants, plant expansion or modernization, infrastructure development, job training and industrial research and development directed toward the building of new technological processes and products.

Some regional banks will focus their assistance on supplemental investment for emerging industries and labor markets. Other banks will have to place their emphasis on reshaping depressed local economies into viable production and employment centers. In all cases, the firms, organizations, and govern-

mental units that receive assistance will be required to demonstrate through their development plans substantial economic growth and job creation.

Reciprocity will be a key consideration for the banks in the implementation of the financial assistance plans. The banks at every stage will monitor the performance of the recipients. Firms receiving assistance will be barred from applying it for the purposes of the acquisition of, or merger with, existing enterprises; the relocation of productive assets outside of the region; and the shutting down of plants and dislocation of the employees involved without sufficient prior notification and negotiation with the affected workers regarding compensation.

The regional banks will be required to concentrate their assistance in the service of small- and medium-sized enterprises. The legislation also provides that each of the banks will set aside 20 percent of its assistance annually for special innovative and higher risk projects that can yield substantial economic gains and serve as models in other areas. These projects include job training and industrial research and development that involve the cooperative efforts of labor, business, and the communities affected. Each bank will furnish technical assistance to its clients and undertake forecasting and other economic research that will contribute to the public understanding of economic trends, conditions, and alternative policy directions.

Each of the regional banks will be initially capitalized at \$1 billion and will be permitted to raise additional capital and issue obligations that cannot exceed five times the paid-in capital at any given time. The banks' obligations shall be guaranteed with the full faith and credit of the United States and interest on its obligations shall be exempt from all income taxes.

The Regional Development Bank Act is intended to provide a framework for the targeting of investment resources to sectors of the economy and regions of the country for which market processes alone have proved inadequate. The banks' funds will supplement, not displace, existing resources. The banks will be in a position to generate a greater level of economic development resources than currently exists as an outcome of building investor confidence in the economic activities that are to be supported.

We cannot afford in this period of acute change affecting every facet of the economy not to plan ahead to place the maximum available resources at the service of job creation, regionally sensitive economic redevelopment and balanced national economic growth. In providing for new investment resources, flexible financing

programs, and cooperative arrangements among all economic actors, the legislation represents an advance in bringing greater coherence and far-sightedness to Federal economic development policy.●

#### COMPTROLLER PETER KING FINDS DISGRACEFUL ABUSE OF LEGAL RIGHTS IN NORTHERN IRELAND

**HON. NORMAN F. LENT**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, it is with grave concern that I rise to bring to the attention of my colleagues a frightening and intolerable abuse of legal rights by the British rulers of Northern Ireland.

The details of this abominable development have been brought back to our country by the Honorable Peter T. King, comptroller of Nassau County, N.Y., an outstanding attorney, public servant, and humanitarian, who served as an international observer at two recent trials involving Catholic nationalists accused of IRA activities. Mr. King not only attended the trials in Belfast, at the invitation of Relatives for Justice, a Northern Ireland-based organization, but held many personal conferences with members of the Northern Ireland legal profession, officials of the Northern Ireland Office, and others. His experience reveals a total denial of the basic rights of due process to the defendants in these trials. As an attorney myself, I was shocked by the revelations in Comptroller King's report. It is tragically ironic that England—the country which left America the precious legal heritage of a fair trial before one's peers—should abandon this basic human right in frantic attempts to curb Northern Ireland Catholics' efforts to win freedom from its oppression.

Mr. Speaker, our country must not stand silent in the face of such tragic circumstances. I am personally requesting the Department of State to intervene, and am also addressing a personal message to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, demanding that she restore the basic British principles of justice to Northern Ireland. To each, I am enclosing a copy of Comptroller King's report. I am also sending a copy of the report to the Honorable MARIO BIAGGI, chairman of the ad hoc congressional Committee on Irish Affairs of which I have the honor of being a member, urging that the committee take action.

I also urge every one of my colleagues who is concerned with this terrible violation of legal rights in Northern Ireland to join in this protest. To assist you in this important effort, I

request that the full text of Comptroller Peter King's important and informative report be published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks. I respectfully request my colleagues to study most closely this carefully documented indictment of the British actions in Northern Ireland.

#### THE DEATH OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN NORTHERN IRELAND

I just recently returned from Belfast, Northern Ireland, where I served as an international observer at the "Super-Grass" informer trials at the invitation of Relatives for Justice, a Northern Ireland based organization. During my stay in Belfast I observed proceedings in two of the informer trials (McGrady and Grimley); met with members of the legal profession, officials of the Northern Ireland Office, relatives of defendants and a representative of the Official Unionist Party; and visited a prisoner in Belfast's Crumlin Road Jail. Based upon these experiences, I have categorically concluded that the criminal justice system in Northern Ireland has become nothing but an extension of British military policy and that the informer cases against alleged members of the Irish Republican Army are "show trials" reminiscent of Stalin's Russia.

I realize the implications of such conclusions but the fact is that the criminal proceedings being conducted by the British against Northern Ireland's Catholic community would never be tolerated in the United States or England. Consider the following:

Defendants are being convicted on the uncorroborated testimony of informers.

Defendants are denied jury trials.

Most defendants—even those in non-capital cases—are denied bail and are imprisoned for as long as two years before being brought to trial. However, three members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary (Northern Ireland police), who were accused two weeks ago of murdering a Catholic, were granted bail.

Defendants are detained and interrogated by the police for up to 7 days during which time they are not allowed to speak or meet with anyone including their lawyers or family members.

Large numbers of defendants—as many as 38 in one case—are tried together in a mass trial despite the fact that the crimes they are accused of committing are totally unrelated.

Defendants are not allowed to assert the defense of entrapment.

Spectators are required to give their names and addresses before entering the courtroom—a practice which is "inherently intimidating."

Defendants in one informer case (Patsy McGuirk) were denied their right to confront the informer before trial.

Although a number of Northern Ireland's Judges have strong Unionist and Orange Order backgrounds, defendants are not allowed to request a Judge to disqualify himself because of prejudice.

Except for the media, spectators in the courtroom are not allowed to take notes and are thereby prevented from recording what they are observing. I was allowed to take notes for two days. However, on the third day I was ordered to stop by the Police who told me the Judge thought I was "a threat to the Judge's security."

Although the Police are allowed to sit among themselves and talk in the courtroom, I observed a defendant's wife being

barred from court in the afternoon because she smiled at her husband when leaving the court that morning.

Although members of the unionist community are occasionally brought to trial on the basis of informer testimony, the overwhelming number of defendants in these cases are from the Catholic community.

Relatives visiting prisoners in Crumlin Road Jail are made to wait on line outside the prison for up to one hour. They are subjected to public ridicule and have no protection from the elements.

Finally, I had occasion to meet with Fr. Denis Faul, an outspoken opponent of the IRA, who says Sunday mass in Long Kesh Prison Camp outside of Belfast from which 19 IRA prisoners had successfully escaped on September 25th. When Fr. Faul went to Long Kesh on October 2nd, he learned that the prison guards had been so enraged by the escape that they brutalized the prisoners who had not escaped. Attack dogs were turned loose in the prison and 18 prisoners were hospitalized for severe dog bites. Numerous other prisoners were severely beaten, particularly the prisoners who were recaptured. In all, 80 prisoners required hospitalization. The reaction of the Northern Ireland office to Fr. Faul's allegation was to threaten to keep him from Long Kesh if he persisted in speaking out.

Northern Ireland has become a police state. The last bulwark of a free society is an independent judiciary. The sad fact is that the Judges of Northern Ireland have allowed themselves to become an extension of the inhuman, oppressive military policy which characterizes British rule in Northern Ireland. Americans should be particularly concerned with this breakdown of justice in Northern Ireland because the United States and England share a common legal heritage. Moreover, as the leading voice for human rights in the western world, the United States can no longer remain silent while England carries on its tyrannical rule in Northern Ireland. If we as Americans do not speak out and condemn these brutalities, there will be blood on our hands as well. ●

#### CONGRESSIONAL AWARD TO MRS. ANGELINA BAEHR

HON. BRUCE A. MORRISON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I am extremely pleased to present to Mrs. Angelina Baehr the Congressional Award in Recognition of Outstanding Service to the Community. I can think of nobody who better deserves this award—who has worked more tirelessly, enthusiastically, and generously to make our community a better, fuller place in which to live.

It is not enough to call Mrs. Baehr simply a humanitarian—for she is more than this. She is a lover of people, and has consistently put her services to work where they are most needed and always deeply appreciated. She has dedicated her life to serving the elderly and the black communities, and to bringing together groups too

often tragically divided in our neighborhoods.

She pioneered the introduction of black history into the local school curriculum, successfully overcoming resistance from both teachers and administrators in the process. In addition to a full-time teaching job, she gave her evenings and weekends to counsel her students and their families. As a member of her parish, she volunteered her time to develop an ecumenical education program for children from diverse racial and ethnic backgrounds.

For the past 8 years, Mrs. Baehr has turned her remarkable energy and talent to work as a professional volunteer in service of the elderly. She created and still produces a monthly radio show focusing on topics pertaining to older people. She is the coordinator of senior adult activities for Our Lady of Mount Carmel parish and leads a weekly group providing counseling and friendship to the lonely and homebound. It is no surprise that she has become the first vice president of the South Central Connecticut Agency on Aging, where she is the chairperson for the allocations committee.

I am far from the first to recognize the tremendous achievements of this individual. She recently received a letter of recognition from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and a citation from Mayor Peter Villano, of Hamden, for her volunteer efforts for the aging. I am pleased to be among those to thank Mrs. Baehr for all she has done and to express how fortunate I feel to have her as a member of our community. She is one of those rare people about whom it can genuinely be said that everything she touches turns to gold. The very best of luck and success in all your future endeavors, Mrs. Baehr. ●

#### NATIONAL POLICIES ON PENSIONS AND OTHER SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

HON. TIMOTHY E. WIRTH

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mr. WIRTH. Mr. Speaker, a great deal of discussion has ensued concerning the overall Federal budget, and the policies that should be followed as pensions and other social assistance programs.

Prof. Michael March of the University of Colorado has written an interesting analysis on this issue, which I commend to my colleagues. Professor March was a member of the staff at the Bureau of the Budget prior to his faculty appointment in Colorado.



## NATIONAL POLICIES ON PENSIONS AND OTHER SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

(By Michael S. March, Ph. D.<sup>1</sup>)

My comments focus on the 40 percent of Federal budget outlays which are direct payments and aid to individuals. They are largely for earned pensions and also include medical, housing, nutritional and other aid programs. These are the "people" programs.

At least 60 million elderly, disabled, unemployed, and dependent Americans rely totally or in part on these cash payment programs for their existence. No one knows how many more receive "in kind" aid. Without these Federal retirement and assistance programs, the great majority of these people would be in dire, intolerable poverty or deprived of opportunity to better themselves. We would return to the wholesale destitution of the Hoover years when Federal economic security programs were almost nonexistent.

The Reagan Administration has actively sought to abrogate the economic security social contract between the people and the Government. This set of programs was initiated by the New Deal and was improved by all Democratic and Republican administrations and Congresses prior to Mr. Reagan's Presidency. The future of established economic security programs of the Federal Government is in jeopardy today.

Relying on the fallacious theories of "Reaganomics", this President has undertaken sharp cuts in social programs to finance his huge tax reductions and his unparalleled peacetime increases in rearmament outlays. Only the intercession of the Congress has prevented him from utterly devastating many more programs than he has hit. Even so, practically all people who receive Government pensions and aid have been hurt.

"Reaganomics" has failed to produce President Reagan's promised flood of business investment and immediate prosperity for all due to the tax cuts. Instead, it precipitated a near-depression and raised the number of poor by 5 million in his first two years. There were 34 million poor in 1982, 50 percent more than in 1973 and indeed the highest number in 18 years.

"Reaganomics" has, however, succeeded in reinstalling Hoover-type "trickle down" economic policies in the Government on a major scale. Mr. Reagan has vastly enriched the already rich through his fiscally reckless income and corporate tax cuts. But he has impoverished the poor and the elderly through his budget cuts to cover the deficits which he purposely created in order to force those cuts.

Congressional Budget Office data show how strikingly unfair Mr. Reagan's actions have been. His 1981 tax cut with its five-year \$750 billion price tag represented the biggest welfare handout to the super rich in U.S. history. It also bogged the budget down in \$200 billion annual deficits for the foreseeable future. Fifty percent of the 1981 tax reductions were for the 17 percent of the taxpayers with incomes over \$40,000. At the top end, 1.2 percent of those taxpayers with incomes over \$80,000 received 17 percent of the tax savings—which will average \$20,000

a year for them in 1985. Forty-five percent of taxpaying households with incomes of less than \$20,000 got only 14 percent of the total tax reductions.

On the other hand, CBO data on Reagan budget cuts by legislation enacted from January 1981 to June 30, 1983 show total social program cuts of \$110 billion in the four fiscal years 1982 to 1985. These program reductions disproportionately hit families with incomes under \$10,000.

Mr. Reagan's budget reductions especially hurt the elderly, the blacks and the Hispanics, the single women with minor children, the disabled, and the poor generally. These groups benefitted little or not at all from the tax reductions and were hit hard by the Reagan-induced recession. Despite statements from the White House to the contrary, the facts show that Mr. Reagan has lacked compassion for the common people of America and especially for the most dependent groups.

Federally funded pension and related cash benefits programs—along with the other health, housing, nutrition, employment and social aid programs—are absolutely essential in our interdependent, urbanized, industrialized society. The economic and social risks which pervade our lives make social insurance an indispensable and key societal tool for providing dignified and adequate support to individuals and families in old age, and in case of disability, death of the breadwinner, sickness, or unemployment. No one can foretell with any certainty when these risks may strike him and he may need help.

Mr. Reagan is a longstanding opponent of Social Security. Many in his administration do not understand its importance to the national welfare. The Reagan Administration has gone far down the road of undercutting the certainty and adequacy of Social Security annuities. Generous with his huge tax cuts for the rich, President Reagan has opposed tax increases to fund Social Security securely for the working families of America. As a result, the system is marginally funded, and now Medicare is in trouble.

Next in importance to the right to receive assured Federal pension is the right, in an economy infected with chronic inflation, to receive periodic, full cost-of-living adjustments so the real purchasing power of the earned annuities will be maintained at a constant level. There is no room in the minimal or basic Social Security pension for the "cruel tax" of inflation. In early 1983, average annuities were only \$400 a month for retirees and \$700 for couples. A 7 percent rate of inflation will cut the real value of a pension in half in only 10 years if there is no adjustment for inflation.

But having approved indexation of the Federal income tax for the wealthy, Mr. Reagan has pressed the Congress into deferring statutorily-provided cost-of-living adjustments (signed in 1972 by President Nixon) for the 36 million Social Security recipients at an estimated loss to them from 1983 to 1989 of \$40 billion. Contrary to the historic principle that Social Security is an earned right, an implicit means test was also adopted in 1983 by taxing half of the payments to higher income retirees.

Mr. Reagan has likewise hurt U.S. Civil Service retirees by reneging on his promises to their association and pressing the Congress to reduce and defer their cost-of-living adjustments. Their trust-fund financed pensions are geared directly to years of service and three-year average salary levels. CSR persons average only about \$1,000 a month for retirees and less than \$500 a month for

survivors. The total annual pensions for average pensioners are less than the annual tax reductions Mr. Reagan gave the very rich. The Washington Post (4/24/83, A3A) estimated that in 1982 Mr. and Mrs. Reagan's own taxes were reduced by \$91,619—about one-third—due to the tax cut legislation he initiated and signed into law.

The U.S. Social Security and Civil Service Retirement programs have been budgetarily victimized since 1969 when they were first put into the Federal Budget totals, even though they are self-financed through trust funds and represent multi-decade commitments to retirees and their families. It is unbecoming for a rich nation with per capita incomes averaging \$12,700 to renege on its solemn statutory commitments for pensions to the nation's elderly.

Reaganomic policies—which were projected in 1981 to cap the total of real budget expenditures for domestic civilian programs at the 1981 level—involve enormous risks of deprivation for the 27 million elderly and the more than 30 million other low-income or disadvantaged people who depend substantially on direct aid from Federal programs. The cruel Reaganomic program is neither socially tolerable nor economically sound.

The U.S. Government must follow socially and economically responsible policies. Socially this rich country certainly cannot afford to turn its back on its elderly, its underclasses, and its poor people. Groups such as the elderly, who are no longer in the labor force and depend on fixed pensions, cannot rely on the canard that economic recovery benefits all. Economic recovery is likely to bring more inflation to impoverish them. They need assured direct pensions, guaranteed inflation proof.

From the economic standpoint, the Federal income maintenance programs help stabilize overall effective demand, which in turn helps stabilize the economy and enlarges the markets. The "supply side" theory of Reaganomics, as OMB Director Stockman has admitted, is nothing but a clever camouflage for a policy of beggaring the poor and the workers and enriching the already rich.

However, tax cuts and tax loopholes for the wealthy are not an adequate substitute for effective national industrial development and infrastructure reconstruction policies. The export of investments and jobs to low-wage countries by American multinational corporations is one key factor debilitating our economy. Reaganomics has not addressed this issue meaningfully. Its large deficits also raise interest rates and pose the risk of higher inflation, holding down domestic investment by business and in housing as well as other economies abroad.

In our interdependent, mobile, economically unstable, and riskfilled society, only national pension and social assistance programs can assure a dependable base of economic security for the great majority of American people when their age of retirement or their hour of need comes. The elderly, in particular, typically have meager net worth, mostly frozen in home equity. Several decades hence, even fewer retirees may own their homes, due to the present inability of workers to finance houses due to high interest rates. Social Security will be needed more than ever. Private pensions only cover a part of the labor force—and growing business bankruptcies and high rates of unemployment suggest that private pensions and individual savings are not an adequate route to economic security in old age for the great majority.

<sup>1</sup> For a more complete analysis by Professor March with his suggested principles, see his "Statement" in the Hearings on Financing Problems of the Social Security System before the Subcommittee on Social Security of the Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives, 98th Congress, First Session, February 9, 1983, Part 2, pp. 963-973 (Serial 98-5).

Millions of blacks, Hispanics, and other less privileged Americans are only marginally in the labor force. Their futures are bleak, except for the single prospect of Federal aid.

The U.S. must rebuild the structure of its national pension and social aid programs to repair the damage done by Reaganomics. I suggest the following guidelines for national policy in this vital area of Federal programs for the next four years:

1. The U.S. is productive and rich enough to provide assured and adequate pensions and health insurance for the elderly and disabled and their dependents along with unemployment insurance for the unemployed—plus, of course, decent assistance on a "needs" basis for the poor, the underprivileged, and other economic and social casualties of our economic system who are not eligible for social insurance benefits. The United States cannot afford poverty for millions of ordinary people while the super rich escape proper taxation.

2. Compassion and fairness should be restored to the Federal Government. A modern society cannot operate on the basis of selfish, "trickle down" economics which enrich the rich and create masses of poor people.

An extra dollar of income for a family struggling on \$67 a week or \$670 a month has much greater personal and social utility than a dollar to a family with a \$6,700 monthly income or a person whose daily dividends are \$67,000.

3. Because the number of aged will grow to 35 million by the year 2000 and the number of poor is also rising while other groups enjoy growing incomes, it is reasonable to expect that the proportion of national outlays for economic security purposes must also gradually increase in the years to come.

4. Adequate support and care for children of poor and underprivileged families—and especially of minor children in the care of single women—will yield large dividends in human development and in preventing human and social problems in future years.

5. The real value of earned, contributory Federal pensions under Social Security, Civil Service Retirement, and other similar plans should be assured through periodic, full cost-of-living adjustments. The median incomes of elderly men age 65 and over are about half those of men in the working years. The retirees have much less capacity to absorb purchasing power cuts by inflation. Few elderly share significantly in wage adjustments. Cost-of-living pension adjustments should be a guaranteed, contractual right once a person has retired.

6. Dignity through adequate and secure pensions for all the elderly and the totally disabled should be a matter of right through Social Security or other Federal retirement plans. The pension provisions under which individuals retire should be made a contractual right, to prevent capricious and cruel post-retirement changes in the law to cut awarded pensions on which retirees have staked the rest of their lives. The U.S. Government should commit itself to honor fully the earned pensions it has promised by law to pay. Federal pensions should be made secure!

7. In the U.S. array of social programs, Social Security is our main tool for assuring basic economic security for all. It enables workers to earn pensions and health insurance through contributory service. It is financed through trust funds funded by earmarked employer and worker payroll contri-

butions. It is a socially equitable risk-pooling program. Social Security should be made universal, be more adequately financed, and be made a fully reliable source of assured payments when people retire or otherwise become eligible for their earned pensions. Social Security must be made secure so all people can rely on it!

8. A comprehensive review should be made of the patch-work of Federal pension and aid programs and a coherent system developed. I documented the need for this in a historical "analysis" of Income Maintenance Programs which was published in 1981 by the House Select Committee on Aging. Gaps in coverage and in benefits should be filled and redundancies leveled off.

9. To clear up the present confusion between assistance programs which are gratuities from the general funds vs contributory pensions as a matter of earned right from Social Security, Civil Service Retirement, and other separately funded retirement programs, the latter trust fund programs should be removed from the regular Federal budget.

Instead of allowing them to be made foot-calls in the annual budget process, policy for these multi-decade social insurance programs should be stabilized by the Congress in recognition of their continuing, long-range purpose and the need for stability in their substantive provisions and financing.

10. The \$200 billion-a-year budget deficit projections which the President created and is using to bludgeon the programs which benefit the common people can be eliminated by socially fair actions. Simply eliminate the indexing of personal income taxes, repeal the egregious corporate tax cuts enacted in 1981, close some of the \$300 billion in annual tax loopholes, and cut the defense outlays which wastefully drain the Treasury. With these changes, there will be plenty of revenue capacity to finance Social Security and supplementary aid programs. The risk of inflation will be reduced. And social equity will once more be restored to its proper place in our country.●

#### AN ARTISTIC CELEBRATION OF A DEMOCRATIC AMERICA

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, at a time when Federal subsidies to the arts have all but dried up, I am pleased to announce the formation of a competition for student art to be displayed at the Democratic National Convention in San Francisco in July 1984. As the original sponsor of the Capitol Arts program—a volunteer-financed and coordinated program which gives San Mateo County artists a chance to exhibit their work in the U.S. Capitol and on the San Francisco Peninsula—I realize the important role these events play in the recognition and promotion of local artistic talent.

The theme of the upcoming competition, "What America Means to Me," or "What I Love About America" is an appropriate subject for a convention which epitomizes our country's demo-

cratic process. Children in grades kindergarten through 12 will be invited to submit drawings and paintings which reflect their unique vision of this great Nation. It is through the eyes of today's youth that we can best appreciate the values of freedom and liberty upon which the United States is founded. Winning artwork from each Democratic Representative's district will be viewed by the thousands of people attending next year's convention. Certainly, this is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for aspiring young artists.

The "Celebrate a Democratic America" art competition is the third exhibition to be sponsored by the Capitol Arts program. This program is the brain child of my wife Annette, who initiated the program in 1980 and has overseen all the projects from inception to completion. Currently there are 50 paintings, etchings, and graphics representing the work of 46 San Francisco Peninsula artists on display through October 30, in the Cannon Rotunda. This year's winning entries include vibrant scenes that capture the beauty and variety of America's landscape, life, and culture, as well as abstract works that are alive with color. Each piece is a prize-winning work of art, and all attest to the wealth of talent and creativity that abound among our constituents. Both Annette and I are proud to have been part of this worthy project which was so generously supported by the San Mateo School District and Arts Council.

The success of the recent exhibition is further evidence of the significance of the Capitol Arts program. The "Celebrate a Democratic America" competition, therefore, will continue a 3-year tradition of art programs that acknowledge the talent of today, and encourage the artists of tomorrow.●

#### THE WRONG CURE FOR THE WRONG ILLNESS

HON. NORMAN D. SHUMWAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mr. SHUMWAY. Mr. Speaker, the fundamental fallacies of arguments in favor of an industrial policy have seldom been more eloquently identified than in a recent Washington Post editorial by former President Carter's Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Charles Schultze. Schultze accurately points out that our current economic problems could be eased if our budget deficits were reduced, but suggests that, if for no other reason, the nature of our political system would render impossible the kind of micromanagement of our economy



proposed by industrial policy advocates.

Further, Schultze points out that the premises on which most industrial policy proposals rest—a deindustrialization of our economy, a fundamental decline in our ability to compete internationally—do not stand up to rigorous analysis. Where problems exist, as Schultze correctly states, they tend to be more cyclical than structural.

It is important that, as the industrial policy debate continues, our colleagues have the benefit of the facts. Proposals based on a misreading of the reality of our economic situation, no matter how politically popular, can only make matters worse. I therefore commend Schultze's article to the attention of the House.

#### THE WRONG CURE FOR THE WRONG ILLNESS

(By Charles L. Schultze)

The latest fad in economic policy—following hard on the heels of supply-side economics—is industrial policy. The core of industrial policy has two elements: a diagnosis of what is wrong with the American economy and a specific remedy for its ills.

The diagnosis is that America is de-industrializing. A number of older heavy industries are declining, and America is no longer at the cutting edge in the newer high-growth, high-tech industries. Even in periods of prosperity, the private market channels investment and other resources to the wrong places. Older, declining firms can't get the funds and the time to rehabilitate themselves. Promising new firms can neither get the venture capital nor afford the extensive R&D needed to compete effectively in world markets. As a consequence, workers laid off in the older industries have a hard time finding jobs, and when they do, it is likely to be in the low-pay, low-skill service industries. We are in danger of becoming a nation of hamburger joints, motels, and boutique shops.

The remedy is federal government intervention to create an industrial structure different from what market forces would generate on their own. The government would provide trade protection, low-cost loans and other aids to older and "essential" declining industries in an effort to rehabilitate them (protecting the losers), and would promote through various forms of assistance, newer firms and industries with high growth potential (picking the winners). An industrial development board would be created to accomplish this objective, directed—or at least advised—by a tripartite body representing business, labor and the public.

In fact, there is no evidence that America is deindustrializing. The period since 1970 has been a difficult time for the economics of all advanced countries. But during the decade of the 1970s, before the recent recession began, American manufacturing performed quite well by almost all standards compared with the manufacturing sectors of most other countries. The United States was one of only three advanced industrial countries (Italy and Canada being the others) in which manufacturing employment increased during the decade. In Germany, a country often cited as an example of industrial success, manufacturing employment fell substantially. U.S. manufacturing output rose at a slower rate than in Japan but faster than in Germany and more rapidly than the European average. Exports of

American manufactured goods doubled—again less than the rise in Japanese exports but more than the increase in Europe.

U.S. manufacturing output did suffer very heavily, relative to the rest of the economy, in the recent recession. From 1981 through the fourth quarter of 1982, GNP fell by 2.2 percent while manufacturing output dropped 10.6 percent. But manufacturing output always rises and falls more than GNP during business cycles. Following that pattern, manufacturing production rebounded at a 17 percent annual rate during the first three-quarters of this year while GNP was rising at a 6 percent rate.

Moreover, very high interest rates in the United States during the last several years led to an overvaluation of the American dollar abroad, penalized our exports and encouraged imports, a development that had a particularly depressing effect on manufacturing industry. But the overvaluation of the dollar was obviously not caused by structural problems in American industry; it was principally driven by bad macroeconomic policies—a combination of extremely tight money and huge budget deficits.

Even if industrial policy were addressed to a real, rather than an imaginary problem, our political practices would not permit an effective policy of that kind to be carried out. There are many important tasks—far more than Ronald Reagan imagines—that only governments can do. But the one thing that the American political system cannot do well at all is to choose among particular firms, industries and regions, coldbloodedly determining, on grounds of economic efficiency, which shall prosper and which shall wither. The government often adopts policies that have the indirect consequence of harming various groups. But the American political system's equivalent of the Hippocratic Oath is, "Never be seen to do direct harm."

The formal and informal institutions of our political structure are designed to require the government to get consensus among those affected by its policies and as much as possible to eschew invidious choices among specific firms and individuals, penalizing some and rewarding others. Thus we have an Economic Development Administration, created to help depressed areas, whose eligibility criteria are broad enough to encompass over 80 percent of the counties in the United States.

To be anything more than a political pork barrel, the systematic provision of assistance to declining industries would have to call for some very hardheaded choices among particular firms, cities and groups of workers—that the Youngstown plant can live but the one at Weirton must close; or that the cotton and synthetic textile industries have a reasonable chance to rehabilitate themselves but the wool textile and shoe industries are hopeless cases and must shrink; or that competitive status in world markets requires American steel and auto workers to give up the large increases in wage and fringe premiums, relative to the all-manufacturing average, which they built up over the past 15 years.

Can anyone seriously imagine a new industrial development bank being left alone to make such decisions—even if it knew how?

Most likely, under an American industrial policy some assistance would be made available, under relatively loose criteria, to all industries in trouble; those with the loudest squeak might get a little extra grease; and

the "losers" would back subsidies for the "winners" in return for the latter's support on issues of trade protection.

The American economy is indeed suffering from a misguided mix of macroeconomic policies. It would undoubtedly benefit from a combination of lower federal budget deficits and easier money. But what it doesn't suffer from is "de-industrialization," and what it doesn't need is a new government agency charged with protecting the losers and picking the winners.

(The writer, who was chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers in the Carter administration, is a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution.)

#### THE NEED FOR THE ORGAN PROCUREMENT AND TRANSPLANTATION REGISTRY

HON. DAN MARRIOTT

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mr. MARRIOTT. Mr. Speaker, today, I have introduced legislation to establish a task force on organ procurement and transplantation and to establish the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Registry (OPTR). During the past 6 months I have become convinced that it is now time to focus our national attention on the issue of organ transplants and on the need to coordinate and establish an effective system to beef up the present organ procurement and transplant system and to facilitate the solicitation, identification, and the matching of organ donors with transplant patients. The bill I am introducing in the House today confronts this vital need and provides a blueprint to assist the American people in need of organ transplants.

The facts are in: Recent successes in the transplantation of human organs have resulted in a need for more organs than are currently being donated. In addition to this, thousands of organs which have been donated are nonusable due to inadequate transportation arrangements, failure to obtain a speedy tissue typing and match between the donor-recipient in order to maintain the viability of the organ, and/or lack of sufficient trained transplant personnel in America. It is indeed a fact that under the present transport available it is easier to send an organ overseas than to another State in the Nation. This failure needs to be addressed.

In our country last year 5,358 kidney transplant operations were performed according to the Health Care Financing Agency. There were 100 cardiac transplantations, including 7 heart-lung transplant procedures. There were more than 82 liver transplants—over 4 times the number done in 1981.

Yet, the shortage of organs is so severe that more than 8,000 people

across the Nation are on the waiting lists for kidney, heart, lung, and liver transplants. Hundreds of people—and many of them children—have died during the past several years while waiting for donated organs. We have the technology to save lives, but we do not have an adequate system to accommodate this advanced technology.

As a matter of fact, more than 20,000 deaths occur in the United States each year in catastrophic accidents that destroy the brain, but leave the other vital organs suitable for transplantation. The needs of transplant patients would easily be met if most of the organs from those 20,000 people were salvaged for surgery. But, when surveyed, less than half of all families of these accident victims agree to an organ donation—and most relatives have not even been approached by the hospital staff for consent. It is important that the information network be revitalized in order to make the public aware of the advances of science in saving lives with organs and to beef up the organ donor card system that has been developed under the Uniform Anatomical Gift Act. This act, now adopted in some form by all of our 50 States and the District of Columbia, has been in effect since 1973. Yet although the act explicitly recognizes the donor documents as sufficient legal evidence of a person's donative intent, the vast majority of medical institutions do not allow organ removal without consent of the next of kin. This area needs to be looked at and an answer needs to be found.

Because our Nation has not developed a computer-based operation serving the entire country acting as a clearinghouse for matching donor-recipients, there is a vast amount of wastage of organs. Of the 18 percent total wastage estimated, 12 percent of all kidneys donated last year were either obviously diseased or technically unsuitable for transplantation at the time that they were removed. Yet 9 percent has been attributed to the inability to find an appropriate recipient for the organ or some error in removal, preservation, or transplantation.

What is needed is an enlargement of the present UNOS program, united network organ sharing. The UNOS program now extends the computer selection network to 59 transplant institutions. But efforts are needed to provide the incentive to establish a super-network serving the entire Nation. I believe that the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Act will accomplish this goal.

The Marriott organ donor bill basically does three things:

First, it establishes a task force to study the present organ donor, transplant, and transportation situation and makes recommendations to the

Congress and the President within 6 months on their findings. During their study the task force must address the issues of private sector financing, education needs, identification of barriers to organ donation and transplantation, research needs, the role of the Federal Government in the transplant issue, and reimbursement recommendations.

This task force will be made up of a mixture of Government and private sector individuals and will receive the talents of the top individuals in the fields affected by organ transplants—the transplant physicians, the centers and other personnel in the health professions, organ procurement computer specialists, the academicians, the clergy, the voluntary organizations, and the insurance industry.

Second, this bill establishes the organ procurement and transplantation registry (OPTR). Funded under section 301 of the Public Health Service Act, the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Resources will assure a contract will be awarded to a private, nonprofit entity, not to exceed \$2 million, to create a national registry. This registry will maintain a 24-hour hotline with computer systems to match organs with recipients; maintain a national registry of donors; establish and maintain standards for acquisition and transportation of donated organs; provide tissue typing; coordinate transportation; and be an information provider.

Additionally, while the registry will receive Federal financing for its initial 5-year authorization period, the funding will be transferred to the private sector after this initial period of operation and will be financed by the private sector based on the recommendations of the 6-month task force.

Third, this measure will make it illegal, under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to knowingly acquire, receive, or otherwise transfer any human organ for valuable consideration. Any individual convicted of such a crime shall be fined not more than \$50,000 or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

Mr. Speaker, my particular interest in the organ donor transplant issue was heightened last July when young Clayton Conger of Rock Springs, Wyo., a 4-year-old hospitalized at the University of Utah Medical Center, was in need of a liver transplant. For a while Clayton, because of sufficient media attention, was one of the lucky ones—he was the recipient of a liver donation. While he had my prayers, and those of the many individuals who knew Clayton, or knew of his plight, his body rejected the liver and Clayton passed away.

But, Clayton Conger was one of the individuals who have made it even more evident that the time has arrived for the Congress to look at the plight

of those individuals currently waiting for organ donations.

The bottom line is simple—our system of organ transplantation is growing, growing every day. As medical technology advances, the remarkable organ transplant operations are becoming very successful and more numerous. In fact, a recent informal survey by the Health Insurance Association of America (HIAA) indicated that these transplants will no longer be considered experimental and that more than three-fourths of the Nation's top commercial health insurance companies are willing to pay for liver or heart transplants under their group major medical expense plan. Many are now reimbursing for kidney and bone marrow transplants. The survey goes on to document the industry's efforts to expand health insurance coverage as the medical state of the art is advanced. As today's experimental procedures become widely accepted by medical professionals, we have evidence that insurers are taking the lead in providing the necessary financial coverage.

Our Nation must address the three major problems facing patients in need of organ transplants:

First, the lack of a good organ donor awareness program. Unless organs are available, successful medical technologies are worthless.

Second, the exorbitant costs facing individuals in need of transplants. We have witnessed many heart-rending stories of communities that have held rallies to raise the funds for upcoming operations. I applaud their efforts. But, as technologies advance and these transplants become more numerous, something has to be done. The task force established in this bill will confront this issue head on.

Third, the lack of coordination between donors and recipients. Management has not kept up with technology. What we have now is a hit-or-miss program based upon luck. Without media publicity, a transplant patient must wait for his local transplant center to notify him of an available donation. In turn, the transplant centers must compete with other facilities throughout the United States to secure that necessary and vital organ donation. This is indeed an inequitable situation, but one that can be remedied. The organ procurement and transplantation registry will address this problem. We must provide the initiative for a central referral center. We must have a professional system of evaluating how organs can best be utilized. It must be computerized and every transplant center and hospital in the United States must be able to plug into it. The registry will list all organ needs, and when a donation is made, the institution can immediately contact the system and nonbias referrals can be



made, based on a qualified match between donor and recipient. This referral center, or registry, will become the means for determining the supply/demand question—not the transplant centers.

What I advocate is that there should be a partnership between Government and the health professionals to get the central organ donor registry established. Once it is viable, the responsibility of its day-to-day operation and financing should be transferred to the private sector.

Mr. Speaker, I will be glad to work with the members of the Energy and Commerce Committee, Subcommittee on Health and the Environment, and the Members of the full House of Representatives in an effort to pass this legislation. This is a vital step in meeting the needs of our expanding medical technology and a giant step in the continuing effort to preserve human life.●

#### A TRIBUTE TO THE COMMUNITY PROGRAM CENTER OF LONG ISLAND

**HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mr. DOWNEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago today the Community Program Center of Long Island first opened its doors. Since that time, this not-for-profit, charitable organization has provided quality child care services to the people of Long Island.

Formed by volunteers in 1980, the Children's Community Child Care Center is licensed to serve 130 children, including infants, toddlers, preschoolers, and school-aged children. Yet it has gone far beyond that in its efforts so serve the Long Island community. It is deeply involved in a multitude of other projects geared at improving the quality and availability of child care services in Long Island, and at increasing the awareness of the need for expanded services.

Funded primarily through private sector resources, the Children's Community Child Care Center is Long Island's first multicompany child care center. By contributing to the center, the business community has provided a valuable community service, and also increased the productivity and work satisfaction of their employees. It is an exemplary model of how the private sector can respond to the needs of its community.

On its second anniversary, it is clear that the community program center has a promising future. I want to thank those people who have made it all possible, and encourage them to continue their efforts. Paul Arfin, the

executive director of the community program center deserves special thanks, along with Automatic Data Processing, AIL Division Eaton Corp., Bank of Babylon, Chase Manhattan Bank, Chemical Bank, Citibank, Fairchild Republic, Gould Simulations Systems, Hartman Systems, LILCO, Long Island Trust, Newsday, Norden Systems, Mergenthaler-Linotype, PCK Technology, Suffolk County Federal Savings & Loan, Underwriter Laboratories, Venus Scientific, and Waldbaum's.●

#### FIRST KING HOLIDAY LEGISLATION

**HON. RON DE LUGO**

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, yesterday was a momentous occasion. The Senate concurred with the action taken by the House 2 months ago that this country should give the recognition due to an extraordinary American, a humanitarian, a vital leader and a welder of peace, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Dr. King alone was able to bridge the gap between blacks and whites, rich and poor, intellectual and laborer. His nonviolent philosophy was an anchor in a turbulent sea, his strength led us back to a belief in the finest of American democratic traditions. We do ourselves a service to reflect on his achievement in this way.

Yesterday all Members of Congress received an information packet on the background of the King legislation which also contained a listing of jurisdictions that established local holidays in his honor. An omission was made in that listing, and very shortly all Members will receive an addendum from the Congressional Research Service correcting that omission.

For the fact of the matter is, and I am proud to point this out to my colleagues, that the U.S. Virgin Islands was, to the best of our knowledge, the first jurisdiction under the American flag to establish through legislation a holiday in honor of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., on January 15 of every year. This was done in 1970, and predates by several years action in any other jurisdiction.

This is a special holiday for Virgin Islanders, for Martin Luther King is a black man who not only led black Americans, but who led our country closer to the values we all know are essential to our success. And he did this at a time when our moral fiber was wearing thin. Dr. King managed to turn a tide of frustration careening toward violence into a peaceful movement of faith, hope, and determination.●

#### TOLEDO AREA EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING CONSORTIUM

**HON. MARCY KAPTUR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, the Toledo Area Employment and Training Consortium was recently awarded the Distinguished Performance Award by the National Alliance of Business. The Toledo program which operates under the Jobs Training Partnership Act was 1 of 14 programs chosen from across the country and selected on a regional basis.

The award recognized that the consortium activities in Toledo have been characterized by an unusually committed group of business, government and labor leaders who have made the program work for local employers. One important factor contributing to its success has been the development of good labor market data. At the urging of the PIC's business members, the consortium has conducted a labor market survey for the past 3 years. Each year it has had a remarkable response rate of 70 percent or above. The high degree of employer feedback has enabled the consortium to keep current with the changing labor market and spend its dollars training for available jobs. The Toledo program is placing more people, the average wage for the workers has increased and the program's costs have been cut by more than a third. The local business community and consortium have also collaborated on other efforts to create jobs. Of particular note is the Toledo Alive marketing campaign, which is aimed at bringing new business into the area.

The Toledo program is justifiably deserving of the NAB award and its significant record is certain to continue under the new JTPA format. The leadership and commitment of local people have made an outstanding contribution to the betterment of our region. It is only fitting that they be duly recognized.●

#### GLENDALE REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY—50TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, on October 26, 1983 the Glendale Republican Assembly will celebrate its 50th anniversary as an organized group of concerned, enlightened, and energetic citizens.

The honored guests at this special golden anniversary celebration will be

the past presidents of the assembly. Holding the honored place among this elite group will be Mr. Robert White, who was the president of the Republican assembly when it was founded 50 years ago.

To a large measure, it has been the skill, stewardship, and dedication of these men and women which has been responsible for the continuity of excellence which has been the hallmark of the Glendale Republican Assembly for five decades.

During this time, the leaders and members of the assembly have shared a common interest in the political process; they have shared a common desire to improve our system of government and, above all, they have shared a common affection for our country, its institutions and citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to the Glendale Republican Assembly for what it has meant to me, the community and our Nation. I commend it to my colleagues in the House of Representatives on this most memorable of occasions.●

#### NATIONAL BUSINESSWOMEN'S WEEK

**HON. GERALDINE A. FERRARO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Ms. FERRARO. Mr. Speaker, this week we are celebrating National Businesswomen's Week. For over 50 years, we have set aside the third week in October to honor American businesswomen and the contributions they have made to the economic, civic, and cultural advancement of our Nation.

This is a time for us to take stock not only of the strides women have made in the business world, but how far they have yet to go. In 1982 women were nearly 28 percent of all managers and administrators—certainly a significant improvement over the situation in 1970, when they were about 16 percent. The bad news in that the median weekly income of these women was only \$309 compared to \$507 for male managers and administrators.

Discrimination persists in our Nation's board rooms and in our class rooms. Young businesswomen are still being channeled into traditional fields and away from more lucrative fields such as financial management. And women are still denied the capital and credit they need to establish their own businesses.

Women in business need our support and our encouragement. We especially need to enhance the opportunities for our creative and enterprising women business owners. I encourage my colleagues to sponsor the National Commission on Women's Business Ownership. This bipartisan commission will

be charged with recommending new public and private sector initiatives to assist women business owners with procurement, credit, and management.●

#### GRASSROOTS PLANNING IN A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

**HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, a number of students of Government have observed that national economic policy is the only significant organized activity in our society where purposeful planning ahead is considered to be undesirable, if not irrational. County and municipal governments routinely direct local planning commissions to plan ahead. Corporations engage in planning. The Pentagon plans ahead. Yet major issues in an individual's life, as well as national life, such as jobs or unemployment, technological change, major shifts in production from one region to another, whole communities going out of business, and so forth, are permitted to emerge, ripen, sometimes deepen and other times fade away without the exercise of foresight, choice, deliberation, and decision.

Dr. Bertram Gross, distinguished professor emeritus of the City University of New York, has devoted his professional life as an urban planner and economist to the values of public planning. The architect of the full employment bill of 1945 and the Employment Act of 1946, and a principal consultant on the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment Act of 1978, Dr. Gross currently is engaged in drafting a new program of local, regional and national economic planning.

Earlier this year as part of the Institute for Policy Studies' Federal budget project, supported by 60 Members of Congress, Dr. Gross prepared a paper on a framework for economic planning. I am pleased to share with my colleagues the following excerpts from that paper, "Grassroots Planning in a Global Perspective."

#### GRASSROOTS PLANNING IN A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

(By Bertram Gross)

To escape the Carter-Reagan depression, America needs an emergency package for 8 million more jobs with a shorter work year, and public interest planning for the purchasing and political power to make a reality of the oft-declared right to earn a living.

This would be the best way to use the interwoven public, nonprofit and profitseeking sectors in supplying the goods, services, fulfilling work, good wages and voluntary leisure needed by the American people.

Otherwise we face a new bill of frights: more people replaced by machinery, renewed inflation, more crime, racist, sexist and anti-semitic scapegoating and an undermining of the Bill of Rights. Thus can a

country drift—despite democratic traditions and institutions—toward "apple-pie authoritarianism" or "friendly fascism."

#### DEPRESSION AN OUTCOME OF SPECIAL PRIVILEGE PLANNING

Under Reagan and Carter (who first violated the Hawkins-Humphrey Act of 1978), a quarrelsome minority of deep thinkers among the corporate rich have carried out clever short-term plans to enlarge their special privileges. This has been done at the expense of the lower and middle classes. As a result, two thirds of the nation are overtaxed, underpaid, underemployed and insecure.

In turn, the truly rich are undertaxed, oversubsidized and overpampered by federal, state and local hand-outs. Because their greed has undermined the mass purchasing power on which capitalist profitability is largely based, they too are insecure. With good reason! With the help of the I.M.F. and the Federal Reserve Board, they have pushed the world economy to the brink.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### AN 8 MILLION JOB PACKAGE

A genuine job program has to go beyond the current ABC's (aspirins, band-aids, and camouflage). It cannot be limited to a single effort. Nor can it be based on the burlesque budgeting of Stockman's T.O.M.B. Whether offered in an omnibus bill or in separate measures, it should provide for action on at least 7 fronts:

1. Bring interest rates down to their 1976 levels: 9 percent insured mortgages, 7 percent prime rate, 6 percent federal discount rate and 5 percent 3-month Treasury bills. This will produce more jobs in housing, autos and consumer durables. By bringing down the cost of dollars in foreign markets, it will stimulate exports more than wage give-backs and do more than "protectionism" and domestic content rules to protect domestic production.

2. Impose public interest conditions on all new handouts to the I.M.F., the banks and the large corporations. The condition on the Reagan-Regan I.M.F. deal should be reversal of past austerity policies imposed on Third World countries. Only increased purchasing power in these countries will allow them to escape the Debt Trap and us the Debt Crash.

3. Enact emergency credit conservation to provide a sound monetary policy instead of either "tight" or "loose" money. Restricting lines of credit for unfriendly mergers, real estate speculation and commodity speculation will make more funds available for productive purposes in general—and particularly for small business.

4. Maintain the coming income tax cut, but restructure it to provide major relief to the lower and middle income groups. This will raise consumer ability to buy and invest. It will contribute not only to consumer-led recovery but to the market strength required for new investment in productive capacities.

5. Start a \$45 billion program of highly useful services and works to be carried out by a transfer of funds from the military budget, projected tax expenditures, or both. The initial emphasis should be on service work (day care centers, re-education of street and corporate lawbreakers, massive employee training and education) and repair work (bridges, roads, sewage systems, waterworks, weatherization, etc.). At the same time, cities and counties should proceed as rapidly as possible on expanding the



nation's neglected infrastructure of public works. Every 100 jobs directly created will result in other indirect jobs, while both together will help restore the disposable real income required to bolster private production and investment.

6. Use unemployment insurance to provide benefits for employees of companies that reduce the number of working days per week instead of laying off workers. It could also be used to hire back people already terminated. This kind of work sharing would get people accustomed to the idea of less hours of paid work with no serious reduction, if any, in total pay. It would pave the way toward longer-range action on Rep. Conyers' measure to reduce the average work week to 32 hours, lengthen paid vacations and abolish compulsory overtime.

7. Provide emergency help for people most hurt or seriously threatened by the depression. This means a combination of moratoria, refinancing, work or direct payments to cope with mortgage foreclosures, evictions, utility cutoffs, lapsed unemployment compensation or health insurance, and inadequate provisions for those unable to work.

By helping prevent new lay-offs and provide work for people already laid off and for newcomers to the job market, a package of this type could provide useful employment at good wages for 8 million people who would otherwise be out of work.

Properly costed and carried out, it could be done at the same federal outlay levels currently projected, but with shifts in the outlay structure and a reduction in deficits. The major cost would be a counterbalancing of special privilege planning by action in the public interest. . . .

#### MORAL COMMITMENT AS GUIDE TO "ECONOMIC" POLICY

But if not guided by moral principles, any emergency program could run the gamut from the ABC of aspirin, bandaid and camouflage through Doublecross to Zilch.

The first moral principle is the right to earn a living. An early draft of Rep. Conyers' full employment planning bill (now being revised on the basis of constructive criticism), states the principle this way:

"All adults able, willing and eager to earn or supplement a living through paid work have the right to a choice among opportunities for useful, productive, fair and fulfilling employment, full- or part-time, at good wages."

"All agencies of the federal government (including the Federal Reserve Board), shall adjust their plans, budgets, programs, policies, projects and procedures to contribute to the creation and improvement of conditions under which all adults may freely exercise this right."

When public and private planning is guided by this right (the first in Franklin D. Roosevelt's 1944 Economic Bill of Rights), it will be possible to act more effectively on the others: a decent living for farmers, business protection from monopoly, a decent home for every family, adequate medical care, economic security, and good education.

In turn, these blend into the rights and liberties set forth in the U.S. Constitution, articles 2, 55 and 56 of the U.N. Charter, the International Covenants on Economic, Social, Civil and Political Rights, and U.S. civil rights legislation.

To bring all these commitments together, we should sweep aside the pretense that macro- or micro-public policy is a monopoly of economists. To help do this, we need to

put our minds together—as provided in the Conyers bill draft—in writing a new Bill of Economic, Social, Cultural and Political Rights.

#### HUMAN RIGHTS AND PROFIT RATES

A fuller enjoyment of such rights, of course, would have economic implications: Greater bargaining power by organized labor and individual employees, a major reduction in substandard wages and working conditions, major increases in market demand through higher disposable income of the poor and middle-incomeers, both working and now un- or underemployed, declines in profit margins, profit rates, unearned profits and profiteering, and better opportunities for profit-seeking enterprises to earn stabler and larger long-term total profits through more output and sales.

Many corporate lenders, of course, have great difficulty in reconciling (1) their drive to maximize short-term profit rates by cutting real wages and raising prices with (2) their longer-term interest in rising market demand, which requires good wages and low prices.

Apart from a few "enlightened capitalists", they cannot handle this contradiction by themselves. They need the constraints or guidelines imposed by public interest planning for the right to earn a living. . . .

#### STARTING POINT PUBLIC INTEREST GOALS

As a guide to immediate and longer-term action, the Hawkins-Humphrey Act of 1978 set a 1984 goal of bringing official unemployment down to 4 percent or less and the annual inflation rate to 3 percent. Although evaded by Carter, ignored by Reagan and forgotten by some Hawkins-Humphrey supporters, these goals must be reaffirmed for the coming years.

They should also be supplemented by such other goals as: Bringing Black unemployment down to the White level, raising the number of employed people to at least 120 million, reducing the average work week from the present 35 to 32 and then to 30 (and manufacturing from the present 39 to 35) with no real loss in annual pay, gradually increasing paid vacations to the Western European level of 5 or 6 weeks a year, providing much more "part-time" work, with fringe benefits, for teenagers, women and older people, bringing labor productivity per hour (properly measured) up to at least 2 percent growth a year, and raising real GNP growth to an average of 3-4 percent a year.

But such goals cannot mean enough if they float in the air like clouds or rainbows without ever touching the ground.

They should be used as starting points for public debate in formulating a balance set of goals by—not just for—the people in America's urban, suburban, rural and agricultural areas.

Instead of automatic entitlements for the largest corporations, the Conyers bill draft suggests conditional incentives for all profit seeking enterprises, with particular emphasis on small business. But the private sector also includes (1) organized labor, (2) voluntary organizations, (3) cooperatives, and (4) the unemployed. Each of these have major roles to play in any truly democratic planning process.

Instead of relying on the feds alone, the Conyers bill draft envisions an active role for towns, cities, counties and states in: assessing unmet needs, surveying available labor resources, formulating their own goals for meeting needs through better use of available labor (using national goals as

starting points), developing reservoirs of private, nonprofit and public works and services, and moving ahead with high priority action projects.

Participation in these activities should not be limited to local power structures. Through better community communication, local future assemblies and neighborhood activism, these activities should be opened to the many people who now feel excluded from—or misrepresented by—city halls and state governments.

#### FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITIES IN A GENUINELY NEW FEDERALISM

The term "federalism" can easily be misused to disguise a return to old-time "States Rights" or the new feudalism in Reagan's old proposals to dismantle vital federal responsibilities.

A genuinely new federalism would provide federal support to broaden the perspectives of the planning and development agencies in every state and the some 4,000 planning boards or commissions in towns, cities and counties. Many such agencies now seem to see no role for themselves except competitive tax abatements to lure companies from other areas. Only a few have yet tried to assess unmet needs, establish employment or re-employment goals and contribute directly to the formulation of national plans and policies.

With local and state agencies displaying more initiatives, the Federal government must face up to the task of "aggregating" local plans and proposals. This could be even more important than "disaggregating" national goals for employment, productivity and GNP.

More specifically, the federal government should rise to the task of taking emergency action when needed (as referred to earlier), developing a national reservoir of private, nonprofit and public works and services, moving ahead on such high priority as a modern mass transportation system, the rehabilitation of run-down housing stock, weatherization, the cleanup of urban filth, new recycling industries, the abolition of functional illiteracy and innumeracy, a massive expansion of high-grade day care centers, more adequate health promotion and medical services, etc., creating national, regional and local development banks to help channel private and public pension funds into productive investments, financing full employment and balanced growth by a return to progressive income and inheritance taxes, providing public interest conditions for tax expenditures, and reducing excessive military outlays, and developing courageous anti-inflation policies (including standby price restraints and income policies) to prevent future growth from leading again to inflationary price increases.

The privileged planners behind the Reagan administration have proved that inflation can be temporarily reduced by rolling the business cycle into a depression. It remains for others to prove that we can move from depression toward full employment without returning to destructive inflation.

#### BOTTOM-LINE—NOT BURLESQUE—BUDGETING

Present federal budgeting is a farce. Grown men (and a few women) play solemn numbers games on the pretense that federal revenues, outlays and debt can be determined without reference to the country's total structure of income, expenditures and debt. Neither T.O.M.B. nor the Congressional Budget Office have yet tried to catch up with one of the most elementary principles

in business budgeting and state and city budgeting: separating investment outlays from capital outlays. Neither has done anything to illuminate the implications of the federal budget for each state, county and city.

As a contribution to more rational accountable planning through both market and non-market processes, the country needs a National Production and Employment Budget to put federal outlays revenues and debt in the context of the whole picture of money flows. This would mean a return in improved form to the vital idea (still embodied in forgotten texts of T.O.M.B. and G.A.O.) of full employment budgeting.

More technically, the National Production and Employment Budget (as outlined in the present Conyers bill draft) would also provide for: Accompanying any dollar outlay for job creation with the net cost of such outlay after accounting for the indirect employment effect, the additional revenue flowing from increased employment, and the expenditures saved by decreased transfer payments to the unemployed, a capital budget for the federal government, an asset (or wealth) inventory, with the encouragement of comparable efforts by state and local governments, a zero-based budgetary review of every major missile system, estimates of the direct and indirect impact of all budget and off-budget outlays on each state and congressional district, and more objective data on the broader outcomes or consequences (benefits and "disbenefits") of every major program.

#### PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY AND POLITICAL COORDINATION

In the new Information Society, finally, we need a nation-wide system of more timely and reliable social, economic, cultural and political indicators. These can provide a stronger factual basis for democratic planning, budgeting and implementation and for open and informed debate throughout the country.

Some people seek coordination of private and public planning through more hierarchy, bureaucracy, top-down elitism or high technology approaches to moral, social and political issues. Some warn against participatory democracy. As in a famous Trilateral Commission report, they urge us to save democracy by having less of it. This is the primrose path to the soft despotism of a manipulative corporate state.

At present, unfortunately, there is not enough good planning to coordinate. To bring the special privilege planners together (the first principle of old and new corporatism) is to invite further chaos.

In turn, when more people and groups get into the act, coordination becomes more useful, more challenging and—let us face it—more difficult. Nothing is more difficult for self-appointed superiors than having their ignorance counterbalanced by the wisdom of the non-experts.

This process of countervailing power can not be reduced to some simplistic organization chart or flow chart. Democratic coordination can come only through the democratic processes of open and widespread communication, serious factfinding, collective negotiation and bargaining, accountable administrative action, political activism and—ultimately—political decisionmaking.●

#### TRIBUTE TO MR. PAUL KAHN

#### HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Paul Kahn, the Gateways Hospital Men's Club 1983 Man of the Year. Mr. Kahn is a noted philanthropist in southern California who represents the essence of charity by virtue of his significant contributions to, and his involvement in many worthwhile causes. He is dedicated to helping those less fortunate, and does so in a manner which can serve as an example and inspiration to all.

Paul Kahn will be honored by friends, associates, and community leaders at the club's annual Heal-A-Mind Ball at the Century Plaza Hotel in Los Angeles on Sunday, October 30. In addition to the presentation of the man of the year award to Mr. Kahn, the event also will highlight the organization's fundraising campaign for the Gateways Hospital and Mental Health Center.

Mr. Speaker, the citation which Paul Kahn will receive reads as follows:

For singular embodiment of human compassion and charity, and for most exemplary leadership in all efforts on behalf of Gateways Hospital and Mental Health Center that have helped to assure that the emotionally disturbed have an opportunity to fulfill their potentials as human beings.

It is clear that Paul Kahn is deserving of this award for his outstanding service to our community. I extend my personal congratulations to him on this occasion, and wish him the best of luck in the future.●

#### A. JOHN WARD HONORED BY BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

#### HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday evening, October 23, 1983, at the Hi Hat in Bayonne, a dedicated citizen of that community will receive the coveted Boy Scout of America Distinguished Citizen's Award.

The recipient, A. John Ward, assistant administrator at Bayonne Hospital, has provided a lifetime of contributions to the county of Hudson. His career is an illustrious one, raising funds and performing services for many community causes touching tens of thousands of people.

The award has been announced by John E. Januszewski, committee chairman of the Bayonne Council Boy Scouts of America.

A. John Ward, fresh out of New York University with a business man-

agement degree, entered the Army as a private in 1942. He was honorably discharged 4 years later with the rank of captain. He returned to New York University and received his masters degree in 1949. He remained in the Army Reserves until retirement in 1968, then with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

The embodiment of the adage "to get the job done, give it to a busy man," Ward has contributed to the Bayonne Kiwanis Club, the United Way of Hudson County, the National Conference of Christians & Jews, which presented him with the Brotherhood Award in 1970, and the Bayonne Council, Boy Scouts of America.

His affair with scouting began as a parent member of the Our Lady Star of the Sea, Cub Scout pack and Boy Scout troop 20, then as a member of the executive board. His talents have contributed to the Scout advisory council, the endowment committee, the nominating committee, and the Catholic Committee on Scouting. In 1967 he was presented with the President's Award, followed in 1978 by the cherished Silver Beaver Award.

Ward is assistant administrator at Bayonne Hospital, having joined the staff there in 1965. He is also a commissioner of the Bayonne Parking Authority. His community activities embrace membership on the board of the YMCA, the advisory committee of Bayonne headstart health services and the Bayonne Hospital Foundation. He is a past president and charter member of the American Psychological Association. He had served on the Bayonne Board of Education and the Bayonne Economic Opportunity Foundation.

Ward is married to the former Regina O'Leary. The couple have five children, Mrs. Denise Wade, Mrs. Eileen O'Brien, Mrs. Edna Pay, A. John, Jr., and James. Seven grandchildren also play a big role in the Ward family album.

Announcement of the choice of Ward for the Scouting Council's Distinguished Citizen Award was greeted with universal approval from all segments and sectors of the community.

I commend the committee's choice of A. John Ward for this coveted honor, as it reflects not only his individual involvement, but indeed reflects the spirit of dedication of all the people of the city of Bayonne. They possess a true spirit of dedication and commitment. They are fiercely proud. They are hard working, industrious, and God-fearing. They reflect a spirit of neighbor helping neighbor, much like in the early days of our Nation. They stress the scholastic, intellectual, and physical development of their youth, and how wise they are, for history has it that:



Alfred Tennyson wrote his first volume at 18.

Alexander was a mere youth when he rolled back the Asiatic armies that threatened to overwhelm European civilization almost at its birth.

Napoleon had conquered Italy at 25.

Byron, Raphael, and Poe died at 37 after writing their names among the world's immortals.

Newton made some of his greatest discoveries before he was 25.

It is said that no English poet ever equaled Chatterton at 21.

Victor Hugo wrote a tragedy at 15. Many of the world's greatest geniuses never saw 40 years.

In addition to his professional work and the involvement with community groups, A. John Ward is a protector of nature and all things beautiful. Indeed he believes in the observation of Charles Kingsley, who wrote:

Beauty is God's handwriting. Welcome it in every fair face, every fair sky, every fair flower.

A. John Ward believes each day to be a fresh start and a promise of untouched opportunity to serve God and man. He partakes in the exciting adventure in living 365 days a year.

He believes in the advice given in the philosophy of the message contained in "Gifts That Endure":

The Gift of Praise—Appropriate mention—right in front of the other fellow—of superior qualities or of jobs or deeds well done.

The Gift of Consideration—Putting yourself in the other fellow's shoes, thus proving your genuine understanding of his side of the case.

The Gift of Gratitude—Never forgetting to say "Thank you"—and never failing to mean it.

The Gift of Inspiration—Plant seeds of courage and action in the other fellow's heart. Help him to strive for greater accomplishment and lasting satisfaction.

To A. John Ward and those who will follow in his footsteps, duplicating his efforts, to help youth develop to their fullest potential, I urge that you always remember the words of Phillips Brooks, who wrote:

Nobody knows what a boy is worth, and the world must wait and see; for every man in an honored place, is a boy that used to be.

I am sure that my colleagues in the House of Representatives wish to join in the salute to A. John Ward and commend him for working with and for young people, who are so desperately needed to build mutual understanding to increase our knowledge of the people of our Nation and of the world; and to promote peace, by developing cooperation and building bridges of friendship, tolerance, and understanding.

Indeed, his work with the Boy Scouts is helping our Nation be prepared.●

USELESS VERSUS USEFUL  
COVERT AID IN CENTRAL  
AMERICA

## HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives today has been asked to consider two competing programs for covert intelligence operations in Central America. The first—presented in the form of the Boland amendment and outlined earlier in the House-approved H.R. 2760—is termed "interdiction assistance" and is really not covert at all. The other, as supported by the President and contained in the Robinson amendment, represents much of what is unacceptable about traditional covert activities associated with the Central Intelligence Agency and the United States.

Basically, this debate has once again lowered to a discussion between those who forever want covert actions stricken from our foreign policy options and those that believe that the "old style" covert intelligence must be asserted to achieve success in certain foreign situations. I submit that neither of these assertions is correct.

Covert intelligence is an essential tool of our foreign policy but only when it is used within proper limits. Congress cannot ever again permit the freedom to the Central Intelligence Agency which allowed past covert disasters to occur. Unquestionably, these unwarranted intrusions have done more to tarnish the American reputation in the Third World. Yes, covert activity can be an effective arm of our national security efforts, as long as discretion is used in its application and extent.

The two opposing proposals presented today, however, do not represent an application of acceptable covert activity. The interdiction assistance proposed by the Boland amendment has not been accepted by the other body, and well should it not be. The effectiveness of a plan to give \$50 million in aid to armies who have little or no training is at best questionable. To hope further, that this plan will take the place of a coordinated and controlled covert action to halt the spread of arms shipments and general subversion throughout Central America is even more open to question. The existence of illegal arms shipments and Cuban/Soviet interference in this region has, by now, been well documented. A mere \$50 million will not help improve the unequipped and undertrained local armies to terminate this threat.

On the other hand, present CIA programs in Nicaragua go beyond what should be acceptable from a Nation which proudly calls itself a democracy

and broadcasts the right of self-determination to all peoples of the world. Clearly, our current actions are not simply intended to halt illegal arms shipments but have extended to attacks on the Nicaraguan Government itself. The direct participation of the CIA in attempts to overthrow the Sandinista government, in this case, is not a proper function of our covert or foreign policy, no matter how much we may disagree with the policies of that government.

In this instance, covert activities can be used to prevent arms shipments which are in themselves covert. It is extremely unfortunate that the opposing sides in this latest controversy have not chosen to compromise; such an agreement would serve our own national security concerns more effectively.●

## LAW OF THE SEA TREATY

### HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to present Mr. Bandow's open letter to the New Yorker as it appeared in the October issue of Inquiry magazine.

The letter follows:

DEAR NEW YORKER

(By Doug Bandow)

As Michael Kinsley of the New Republic puts it, more people want to write about the Law of the Sea Treaty (LOST) than read about it. But since I spent much of my brief stint in government working on it, I am one of the few people who happen to like reading about it. So when the New Yorker ran William Wertenbaker's 30,000-word, two-part series on LOST in the August 1 and August 8 issues, I jumped in. Kinsley is right, though. Inside every LOST reader is a LOST writer.

You see, I'd love to write a letter to the New Yorker about how the article misses the boat, so to speak. But the New Yorker doesn't run letters. So the best I can do is pretend this column is a letter to that publication.

The 221-page LOST, for those of you who've gotten this far in life without running into it, covers almost every aspect of the use of the oceans—navigation, marine research, pollution, and seabed mining, among others. It creates the International Seabed Authority, which Wertenbaker blandly describes as "the first cooperative international venture in developing, managing, regulating, and producing resources" from the ocean floor. That "cooperative international venture" really is an independent international government, bankrolled by the West and ruled by an unrestrained and highly politicized Third World majority, whose stated goal is to restrict private seabed mineral development and redistribute wealth from Western taxpayers to favored foreign governments.

There are lots of points in the New Yorker piece that I could quibble with—it is flat wrong, for example, to say that the

United States is guaranteed a seat on the Authority's government body, the Council. (One seat is guaranteed for the nation that consumes the most minerals, but that nation might end up being Japan or the Soviet Union.) There are other issues too, like the negotiating process at the final LOST conference session last year, where the article goes badly awry.

More disturbing, though, especially coming from a writer whom I've talked with and respect, is the lack of critical analysis of the claims of treaty proponents. For example, Wertenbaker devotes one sentence to the arguments of James Malone, the American ambassador to the conference, and three paragraphs to remarks by former Ambassador Elliot Richardson attacking Malone's position. Nowhere does a fair critique of Richardson's assertions appear.

Wertenbaker also cites, with apparent approval, an unsubstantiated charge of Western hypocrisy for relying on the doctrine of freedom of the seas. Yet he enthusiastically quotes the Australian ambassador extolling the treaty for being "fairer" to the poorer countries, without mentioning Australia's shameless and truly hypocritical manipulation of precisely these countries to protect its own economic interests.

Even more irritating is the constant celebration of the global ideology of Third World rulers, without even acknowledging that it is an ideology. Wertenbaker calls the conference "a forum to right the wrongs done to the developing countries" and "a co-operative world project," and writes of "a vision the common heritage of mankind." "The Third World's political lobby, the 'Group of 77,' is merely 'the most interesting and influential group in the conference.'" In contrast, those nations opposing the treaty, such as the United States and Great Britain, have "ideological reservations." Indeed, "ideology had been successfully excluded from the conference since the early days . . . but the Reagan administration appeared intent on reintroducing it."

Actually, ideological conflict, not ideology, had disappeared, because the West had conceded the issue. The Reagan administration simply fought back. The so-called New International Economic Order, which underlies LOST and entails a massive wealth transfer to Third World dictators, wouldn't help the Third World peoples. Instead, it would strengthen the hold of those who are chiefly responsible for their plight.

The assumption that "order," whatever kind of order, is good appears again and again. The conference may indeed have been "a kind of constitutional convention for a world administration for the seabed." No doubt it does provide "the largest body of international law ever to be codified." And the treaty probably, will bring "order, security, and certainly."

But what kind of order? Mussolini brought a certain kind of "order" to Italy, as did Brezhnev to the Soviet Union. The lack of a treaty does not mean the lack of order. Customary international law, built up over the centuries, has showed amazing resilience throughout even the most turbulent of times. United Nations authorities are not a prerequisite for order.

Another facet of the article that is particularly maddening is the celebration of pragmatism and denigration of ideology. Elliot Richardson, America's ambassador under Carter, was a "creative" negotiator who would "look for possible accommodations." Because of him the United States

had "the reputation at the conference of being the least intransigent of the industrial countries." Wonderful. His successors, however, opponents of the treaty, were "ideologues," "extreme conservatives," and "ultra-conservatives." (Apparently, liberals like the New Republic and Senator Matsunaga of Hawaii, who urged Reagan not to sign LOST, were honorary reactionaries. Flawed as the article is, it offers an entertaining look at the unreal world of the UN. Wertenbaker reports that when the administration announced it was going to review the treaty before agreeing to it, Keith Brennan, Australia's ambassador, said that "a wave of dismay has gone around the world." Brennan and his fellow diplomats genuinely believed that what dismayed them dismayed the world; in fact that wave stopped at the door of Australia's UN mission.

Wertenbaker's pessimistic assessment of the future will be proved wrong precisely because the rest of the world thinks differently from the LOST negotiators he consulted. Countries with nearly half the GNP of the world have refused to sign, and major countries that have signed, including France and the Soviet Union, have made it clear they won't ratify any time soon—and I think never. The International Seabed Authority may come into existence on paper, but it will merely become a monument to the ability of people to carry on without a new international order. ●

#### TRIBUTE TO GEORGE J. SILVEIRA OF HAWTHORNE, CALIF.

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, since 1956 the city of Hawthorne has been fortunate to have had the services of George J. Silveira as building superintendent. Recently, after 26 rewarding years, George has chosen to retire from his position and was honored by his friends and colleagues at a retirement dinner in Hawthorne on Saturday, October 15, 1983.

George is a native Californian, born in Vallejo on September 8, 1920. Perhaps Vallejo's vicinity to the water influenced his decision to join the Navy during World War II, where he served until 1945. After the war, he moved to Midland, Tex., where he was self-employed as a general contractor from 1947 to 1950.

Returning to California, he went to work for the city of Hawthorne in July 1954, as a construction inspector. He held that position until February 1956, when he was appointed building superintendent. Most people do not realize the importance of a city's building superintendent. When George assumed this position, most people agreed that Hawthorne was ripe for additional growth. But few knew, as George does, that growth should be balanced. Another building superintendent may have acted irresponsibly, but not George. The projects he presided over—the construction of Hawthorne

City Hall; aviation and electronics centers for Northrop; facilities for Hewlett-Packard; a plant for Mattel toys; Hawthorne Shopping Mall; a post office; and numerous modern housing units—show respect for the growth potential and limitations of Hawthorne. We are proud of our city; that we may be so proud is in large part due to George.

George has also been quite active in community affairs in Hawthorne. He has been a member of the YMCA since 1963 and was honored as Man of the Year in 1968. He is past president of the Hawthorne Kiwanis, of which I am a member; active in the Masonic Lodge; and a long-time member of the International Conference of Building Officials. My wife, Lee, and I have had the pleasure of working with George for many years, not only in a professional capacity, but in more social and philanthropic efforts through our work in Kiwanis.

George's colleagues will miss his contributions, but his retirement will hopefully give him more opportunities to pursue his love of travel. My wife, Lee, joins me in wishing George, his wife Barbara, and their two children, Lauren and Margaret, all the best in their future endeavors. ●

#### THE UPKEEP AND DEVELOPMENT OF OUR PORTS AND WATERWAYS SHOULD NOT BE DELAYED

HON. W. J. (BILLY) TAUZIN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, on October 6, the House considered H.R. 3958, the water resources development appropriation bill. During its consideration, Mr. EDGAR offered an amendment to delete some 20 projects from the bill because they had not been authorized by this body. I am sure that the "actual need" for these projects cannot be questioned as all of them were included in Mr. ROE's authorization bill which passed out of committee with a vote of 49 to 0. I believe my colleague was attempting to stop these greatly needed projects on a technicality question: The fact that this body cannot appropriate funds before those funds are authorized. The gentlewoman from Louisiana, Mrs. Boggs, and my colleagues, Messrs. BREAU and LIVINGSTON, pointed out to us the vital importance of the Atchafalaya Basin and the Mississippi River deep draft port projects to both Louisiana and the entire country. Further delays can cause us to lose both environmentally and economically. In the Atchafalaya Basin, a compromise that was put together over many years and settled 2 years ago may fall apart, threatening



hundreds of thousands of people, their homes and billions of dollars of investment. Private landowners could also move toward private sale of their land threatening thousands of acres of wilderness with development and the stripping of its resources as opposed to preservation. As for the deepening of the Mississippi River, the benefit can be more directly shared with the entire Nation by the advantages provided to the shipping and commerce sectors, as well as the coal communities through the use of this modernized facility. These two projects, as well as those other 18 projects are of such importance to the States where they are located and our entire Nation that they should not face such threats. Fortunately, Mr. EDGAR's amendment failed and these projects were approved. We cannot, however, lose sight of the fact that a procedural problem does exist and it probably will come up again and threaten vital projects in the future. We must find a procedure that allows us to consider these measures in their correct order (authorization before appropriation) and still allow us to meet fiscal year deadlines. I thank my colleagues for joining in the defeat of the Edgar amendment and hope that this procedural "stumbling block" is someday eliminated, protecting our country from unnecessary lags in progress.●

**IUD PRESIDENT HOWARD D. SAMUEL CALLS FOR INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF BENZIDINE**

**HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, because of my concern about the health and safety of workers in the United States and throughout the world, I call to my colleagues attention and submit for the RECORD, a statement by the president of the Industrial Union Division of the AFL-CIO calling for the international control of benzidine.

The statement follows:

**IUD PRESIDENT HOWARD D. SAMUEL CALLS FOR INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF BENZIDINE**

**CARPI, ITALY.**—Howard D. Samuel, president of the Industrial Union Department (AFL-CIO), asked the Collegium Ramazzini, an international group of leading occupational and environmental health scientists meeting here today, for stringent international control of benzidine, a chemical known to cause bladder cancer since the turn of the century.

Professor Irving Selikoff, Mt. Sinai School of Medicine, president of Collegium Ramazzini, said that the chemical continues to unnecessarily endanger the lives of thousands of workers in both industrial and lesser developed countries.

Mr. Samuel called for the control of domestic and imported products made with

benzidine if they are made under conditions less stringent than those prescribed by the International Labor Organization.

He said that the control can take place through the fair labor provision of the internationally recognized General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Lesser developed countries exporting benzidine-based dyes and other products into the United States include India, Egypt, Mexico, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Mauritania. A number of industrialized nations also produce the chemical. A 1973 regulation of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration virtually ended domestic U.S. production of the carcinogen.

The Collegium is named after Bernardino Ramazzini, a 17th century physician of Carpi who pioneered occupational and environmental medicine. The Collegium met in Carpi during the past two days to celebrate Ramazzini's 350th anniversary.●

**WALESA, SOLIDARITY HONORED**

**HON. TOM LEWIS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 1983

● Mr. LEWIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, Lech Walesa, like Andrei Sacharov, put his life and the security of his family on the line in a moral confrontation with an insensitive and totalitarian regime.

The Nobel committee's decision to award Walesa the 1983 Peace Prize is a triumph for all working women and men who seek those universal freedoms in life that we in the United States too often take for granted.

Like Sacharov, Walesa has inspired us all with his spirit, his courage and his tireless energy.

I join the Polish people in their celebration. The Polish Government, or any other government like it, cannot dominate the hearts and minds of those, like Walesa, who refuse to give any quarter and will risk all in defense of their beliefs.

Long live Solidarity.●

**TRIBUTE TO JULIAN DAVIS**

**HON. RICHARD C. SHELBY**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mr. SHELBY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues in the House of Representatives a story that appeared recently in the Greensboro Watchman. The article recognizes and honors Mr. Julian Davis, former mayor, town councilman, and outstanding citizen of Moundville, Ala., which is located in the Seventh Congressional District.

Julian's story is fascinating and very special. Following is the article as it appeared in the newspaper:

The Mayor and Town Council of the Town of Moundville honored Julian Davis

with a formal presentation and reception Sunday afternoon in City Hall. Over 150 family members, friends and associates attended the occasion which honored Davis for his many years service to the Town of Moundville as former mayor, town councilman and distinguished citizen.

In his presentation, Mayor W. B. Chandler said he had looked forward happily to being able to formally recognize Davis for his many contributions to the Town of Moundville as Mayor, councilman, businessman, church man, and family man. He paid glowing tribute to Davis' unselfish devotion to good works and said he had never known anyone who had contributed so graciously in every way to the good of the town.

Mayor Chandler presented Davis with a plaque which bore a resolution passed by the Town Council in recognition of meritorious service performed by Davis.

It was an emotion-packed occasion for Davis who accepted the plaque and thanked the many people gathered there for their presence.

Following the formal presentation, guests were invited to the Town Library where refreshments were served. Beautiful and delicious hors d'oeuvres and sweets, coffee and punch filled several tables in the library. The reception was planned and organized by the wives of the mayor and councilmen.

Davis served on the Town Council from 1939-44. After two years in the Navy during World War II, he returned in 1946 and served as mayor for the unexpired term of Rochelle Phares from 1946-48.

He then returned to the council and served continuously from 1948 to 1980.

Davis has been in the mercantile business in Moundville since 1933, starting in business with this father. Today he and his two sons operate Moundville Mercantile Company, Davis Petroleum Products, a Texaco distributorship and Farmers Bonded Warehouse.

The mayor said he served on the council with Davis since the 1950's. He said Davis had always worked six days a week and then on Sundays after church he was always willing to be a part of any church or civic work being done, or spend the afternoon visiting shut-ins.

Davis is active in the Moundville United Methodist Church. He has served as chairman of the Board, finance chairman and Sunday School superintendent.

He has participated in the Moundville Easter Sunrise Pageant, "The Road to Calvary" since its beginning in 1948, playing the part of a disciple each year. Unofficially he is known as the "head disciple" because he makes sure that all disciples are fulfilling their roles.

He served on the Hale County Board of Education for eight years, and was a trustee at Hale County High School for many years.

He is a charter member of the Moundville Lions Club and has served as its president. During the 1950's the club began organizing research on Moundville for printing of industrial brochures and Davis was a key man in that project.

He received his B. S. degree in commerce from the University of Alabama and has been active in the UA Alumni Association.

Davis is a charter member of the Moundville Industrial Committee, Inc., and is a trustee of that committee.

He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Moundville, a Mason and Shriner.

Julian Davis is truly an outstanding individual. His devotion and service to the people of Moundville, Hale County, and the State of Alabama are worthy of the highest praises.

I am honored to have a gentleman of this caliber in my district. This tribute, Mr. Speaker, recognizes men who we as Congressmen depend on for help and advice back home. We need today more citizens like Julian Davis.

It is a real pleasure to know this individual and I wanted to share this story of recognition with my colleagues in the House of Representatives. ●

#### FEDERAL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

#### HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation aimed at correcting a disturbing policy which has evolved over the past few years with respect to Federal energy research and development activities.

At the very time when more attention is being focused on emissions from coal-fired powerplants during the debate on acid rain, research and development programs aimed at reducing the emission of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides from coal burning have been slashed. This does not make sense. Coal-fired powerplants provide over 55 percent of this Nation's electricity. In an effort to reduce dependence on foreign sources of oil and to conserve natural gas resources, along with providing consumers with economical rates, most new powerplants are expected to burn coal. Yet, efforts to bring on line new technologies which will allow coal to be burned in a more efficient and environmentally sound manner are being stymied.

Prior to the current administration, coal research and development programs at the Department of Energy were funded to the tune of \$1 billion. For fiscal year 1984, this figure has been reduced to a paltry \$226.7 million.

The administration has stated that its policy is to focus on long-term, high-risk research projects and to leave demonstration and pilot stage technology development to the private sector. However, there seems to be some disagreement between the Federal Government and the private sector over which projects fit this definition of "long-term, high-risk." Furthermore, the expectation that the private sector would undertake the process development stage of technology development has proven to be fallacious.

As such, a major problem has evolved from this philosophy, causing

a gap in technology development. While a given technology is developed up to the proof-of-process stage, the Federal Government will now rarely take it beyond that point with the expectation that the private sector will undertake process development prior to commercialization. Obviously, in order to make a technology commercially available, proof-of-concept must be coupled to the commercialization process through process development. In testimony before the Committee on Science and Technology—which has held a series of informative hearings on coal research and development and the correlation between emission reduction and improved technology—Dr. Richard Wolfe of United Coal Co., stated, "We think it folly to justify R&D efforts as 'long-term, high-risk proof-of-principle' without this coupling."

In further testimony before the Committee on Science and Technology, Tobias Anthony of Research-Cottrell, Inc., stated: "I doubt very much if the private sector will ever again invest substantial internal funds in air pollution R&D." According to Mr. Anthony, it takes a 10-year payback period before an investment in R&D will return profits. "Since the Clean Air Act can change every 4 years, technology can become obsolete before the payback period is ended," he said adding that "the Administrator of the EPA can change requirements in a morning press conference."

Perhaps the most succinct statement on the Federal role in coal research and development came from Dr. Robert Kessler of the Avco Everett Research Laboratory:

Private industry will not support such programs because the requirements are not driven by predictable and specific market needs, and because the returns on the necessary large investments will be delayed too long to be competitive with other investment options. The national interest justifies federal support for developing advanced coal processing technologies to a point from which industry can assume a role in development and commercialization.

Based on this philosophy, information obtained from the Committee on Science and Technology hearings and other documentation, the legislation I am introducing today was developed. Joining me in introducing this bill are our colleagues MARILYN LLOYD, PAUL SIMON, RICK BOUCHER and ALAN MOLOHAN.

The National Coal Science, Technology and Engineering Development Act holds as its purpose an acceleration of the development of new and advanced technologies which will promote the use of coal in a more environmentally acceptable manner. The 5-year, \$775 million technology development effort contained in this measure is comprehensive in that it makes provision for each of the steps involved in technology research and development—basic

research, applied research, proof-of-concept and process development—stopping short of the commercialization stage. Basic and applied science activities would be conducted by the Energy Technology Centers, the National Laboratories, the university community and the private sector under the auspices of DOE. Proof-of-concept and process development activities would be implemented to attract private sector cost sharing. To insure effective technology transfer, the legislation requires detailed annual reports on the programs' progress.

Research and development activities promoted by this legislation all deal with technologies which may be used by the electric utility industry to burn coal more efficiently and cleanly. Today, the industry has only two choices it can make in order to meet air quality standards: Install scrubbers or switch to low-sulfur coal. According to a Committee on Science and Technology Report:

These alternatives present a dilemma for Congress between the capital intensiveness of FGD which can translate into higher costs to consumers (at least in the short-term); and, the coal industry effects of massive switching of facilities to low-sulfur coal, which would result in miner unemployment in high-sulfur coal regions.

There is a way out of this scrubbing-switching dilemma and I believe the National Coal Science, Technology and Engineering Development Act will provide the means to achieve that goal. Instead of focusing on postcombustion emission controls, this measure will advance precombustion fuel treatment and inherently low-polluting combustion technologies. These technologies are beneficial to and facilitate the use of both low- and high-sulfur coal.

Examples of precombustion technologies include physical and chemical coal washing. The benefits of coal washing include increased heat content, transportation savings, ash disposal cost savings and boiler and equipment maintenance savings along with reducing sulfur and nitrogen oxides. Once fully developed, chemical coal washing will be able to eliminate almost all of the pyritic and organic sulfur from coal.

Combustion controls and modifications include atmospheric and pressurized fluidized bed combustion, limestone injection multistage burners (LIMB), electron-beam irradiation, gasification-combined cycle powerplants (GCC), fuel cells and magneto-hydrodynamics (MHD).

Fluidized bed combustion mixes coal and limestone in the boiler with sulfur oxides reacting with the limestone while nitrogen oxide formation is reduced due to lower combustion temperatures. These benefits are accomplished at less costs than scrubbers



(flue gas desulfurization). LIMB technology can be applied to some existing boilers and as such, is retrofittable, and simultaneously controls both sulfur and nitrogen oxides. These technologies are the closest to commercial utility application.

On the advanced technology front, electron-beam irradiation controls nitrogen and sulfur oxides by electron beams. GCC plants operate by first gasifying the coal and then burning the clean gas in a turbine. MHD is a process where electricity is generated directly from thermal energy, bypassing the transfer of heat to mechanical energy. This system can operate at 50 percent efficiencies compared to current electricity plants which operate at between 33 percent to percent efficiencies.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the text of the National Coal Science, Technology and Engineering Development Act following my remarks:

#### H.R. 4182

A bill to establish a National Coal Science, Technology, and Engineering Development Program

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That this Act may be cited as the "National Coal Science, Technology, and Engineering Development Act of 1983".

#### FINDINGS AND PURPOSES

SEC. 2. (a) The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) There is significant potential for the vast domestic coal resources of the United States to play an increasingly important role in the Nation's energy future.

(2) Increased coal use is dependent upon establishing a foundation in coal science which is the basis for all activities leading to process and engineering development and the commercial application of advanced technologies and systems that are consistent with the Nation's environmental goals.

(3) An inadequate foundation in coal science, process science, and engineering development is limiting current efforts to exploit the Nation's vast coal resources.

(4) There must be an accelerated and focused effort to develop and introduce into the marketplace improved and advanced technologies that limit the emissions of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxides, and particulate matter which result from coal combustion. Such efforts must include a broad range of technology options that include pre- and post-combustion treatment, along with combustion modifications, and new and improved combustion technologies to limit sulfur and nitrogen oxide emissions. Waste solid, liquid treatment and disposal aspects of these technologies must be considered to mitigate negative environmental impacts.

(5) Current environmental control capabilities must be improved by reducing capital and operating costs and preserving and improving the overall availability of coal fired powerplants.

(6) Changes in the domestic economy and changes in environmental requirements, coupled with rapid changes in the supply and price of oil and gas resources, have created significant economic disincentives which preclude the private sector from sustaining a stable, long-term research and de-

velopment program that will enhance expanded coal use. In recent years, both private and Federal support for coal-related research and development has declined substantially. If allowed to continue this decline could limit the future availability of coal which can be utilized in an environmentally acceptable manner.

(7) Coal research and development programs in universities and industry tend to focus on the short-term due to the lack of adequate funding, and tend to be focused on projects with a near-term payback. As a consequence, these efforts generally do not include the more extensive longer-term research necessary to develop significant technological improvements or break-throughs which can enhance the utilization of the Nation's vast coal reserves in an environmentally acceptable manner.

(8) The current thrust of the on-going Federal coal research and development program is too diverse and is not directed to establishing proof-of-concept of new and advanced technologies and systems at an engineering-scale size in a timely fashion. This has constrained the timely transfer of technology which, in turn, has constrained the expanded use of coal.

(9) A credible and productive Federal coal research and development program must be defined and sustained for many years. Such a program must be adequately funded, insulated from short-term political and market fluctuations, must be sufficiently broad in scope to produce results, and must be executed in cooperation with both the university community and the private sector.

(10) It is in the national interest for the Federal Government, through its energy technology centers, and research contracts with industry and universities, to play a leadership role in accelerating coal science, technology and engineering development, and to accelerate the development of more efficient and cost-effective conventional and advanced coal combustion and emission control technologies.

(b) The purposes of this Act are to—

(1) promote and significantly expand the use of the full range of the coal resources of the Nation in an environmentally acceptable manner by accelerating research and development in basic coal science and the development and commercial application of more efficient and cost-effective coal utilization technologies and systems; and

(2) expand federally sponsored research and development, in a manner that permits a comprehensive, totally integrated, and clearly focused coal research and development program to be implemented in cooperation with the university community and the private sector by establishing a National Coal Science, Technology and Engineering Development Program.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM

SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary of Energy is authorized and directed to carry out a National Coal Science, Technology, and Engineering Development Program as provided in this Act. The program shall be administered by the Assistant Secretary for Fossil Energy.

(b) The National Coal Science, Technology, and Engineering Development Program shall consist of three research and development programs—

(1) the Coal Science Research Program as provided in section 4;

(2) the Process Science and Engineering Research Program as provided in section 5; and

(3) the Engineering Development Program as provided in section 6.

#### COAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PROGRAM

SEC. 4. (a) The purpose of the Coal Science Research Program shall be to conduct research, for all coal ranks, that seek an in-depth understanding of coal structure and process chemistry. The program shall be directed toward the understanding of how pollutant species are bound to the coal molecules and how such species can be efficiently and effectively removed.

(b) The Coal Science Research Program shall be—

(1) carried out through the Energy Technology Centers, the National Laboratories, the university community, and the private sector; and

(2) administered by the Assistant Secretary for Fossil Energy.

#### PROCESS SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING RESEARCH PROGRAM

SEC. 5. (a) The purpose of the Process Science and Engineering Research Program shall be to conduct research, applicable to all coal ranks, in the following areas:

(1) Coal preparation and cleaning.—Development of new processes that pulverize coal to extremely fine particles and remove ash, pyritic, and organic sulfur to levels consistent with environmental and equipment uses. Emphasis shall be given to chemical coal cleaning.

(2) Specification fuels.—Development of ready-to-use and fully characterized transportable coal fuels (e.g., coal liquid mixtures) which are suitable for use in various equipment such as boilers and combustion engines. These fuels are to be economically competitive with oil and gas.

(3) Precombustion cleanup.—Development of new and improved technologies that can clean coal-derived gaseous and liquid fuels prior to use, particularly gas streams at high temperatures, and remove deleterious materials that create pollutants or adversely impact equipment usage. Such technologies shall include necessary supporting analytical and control equipment.

(4) Utilization processes.—Improvement, modification, and development of new processes and equipment that will permit utilization of coal or coal-derived fuel such that pollutant formation and release is well below environmental limits, and the resulting integrated system is cost-competitive both in terms of capital costs and operational costs. Technologies to be pursued include—

(A) improved methods of direct combustion of coal for process heat and steam for the purpose of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide removal with emphasis on retrofittable technologies;

(B) atmospheric and pressurized fluidized bed combustion, including the establishment of an ongoing center for cooperative research with industry and universities on processes of fluidization of combustion of coals and hot gas clean-up;

(C) fuel cells;

(D) gas turbines; and

(E) magnetohydrodynamics (MHD).

(5) Instrumentation and control.—Reduction of system operating costs and improvement of system availability by developing new sensors and control systems that will enhance the commercial application of coal utilization technologies and systems.

(6) SUPPORTING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—Characterization of the various liquids and solid wastes generated by the use of coal, and development of processes that

will assure the disposal of such wastes in an environmentally acceptable manner. Development of processes that facilitate the cost-effective recovery of raw materials from coal utilization wastes. Materials research shall be conducted to ensure that advanced process concepts can be supported with available engineering materials.

(b) The Coal Science Research Program shall be—

(1) carried out through the Energy Technology Centers, the National Laboratories, the university community, and the private sector; and

(2) administered by the Assistant Secretary for Fossil Energy.

#### ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

SEC. 6. (a) The purpose of the Engineering Development Program shall be to establish proof-of-concept and demonstrate the technology of developed processes and coal systems at a scale large enough to permit ready commercialization by the private sector. The program shall be structured and implemented to achieve the following objectives within five years of enactment of this Act:

(1) construct a fine coal preparation and cleaning process facility of no more than 500 tons per day (the facility shall be constructed in such fashion as to allow the use of advanced chemical coal cleaning);

(2) retrofit an oil-fired boiler of at least 100 MWe (Megawatts electricity) using chemically cleaned coal;

(3) retrofit an oil-fired boiler of at least 100 MWe using a coal-water mixture;

(4) demonstrate a combined SOX (sulfur dioxide)/NOX (nitrogen oxides) retrofitable removal system of at least 50 MWe;

(5) conduct a furnace retrofit of in-boiler nitrogen oxide control technology of at least 50 MWe;

(6) demonstrate an atmospheric fluidized-bed combustion system of at least 100 MWe;

(7) demonstrate a repowering application of a pressurized fluidized bed combustor of from 50 to 100 MWe;

(8) demonstrate a repowering application of combined cycle coal gasification of from 50 to 100 MWe;

(9) develop and test a coal-fueled gas turbine in a second generation combined-cycle system of at least 50 MWe;

(10) develop and test an industrial-scale coal-fueled gas turbine suitable for industrial cogeneration of at least 5 MWe;

(11) test a utility phosphoric acid fuel cell system using coal-derived gas at a size of 10 to 50 MWe; and

(12) perform an integrated magnetohydrodynamics (MHD) systems test including generator and downstream steam plant with a superconducting magnet.

(b) The Engineering Development Program shall be administered by the Assistant Secretary for Fossil Energy. The program shall be structured and implemented such that there are sufficient incentives to attract private sector participation. Funds appropriated for the program shall be available on a cost-sharing basis between the Federal Government and non-Federal participants in the program.

#### FIVE YEAR PLAN

SEC. 7. (a) As a part of the National Coal Science, Technology, and Engineering Development Program the Secretary of Energy, with the cooperation of the Assistant Secretary for Fossil Energy, shall prepare a five year National Coal Science, Technology, and Engineering Development Research Plan to carry out the mandate of this Act. The plan shall include—

(1) identification and definition of the near- and mid-term opportunities for expanding the use of coal in the industrial, electric utility, and other sectors of the economy;

(2) a detailed description of the specific activities which have been, or will be, developed by the Department of Energy to address these opportunities and carry out the mandates of this Act;

(3) a statement and explanation of specific priorities and objectives, timetables for achieving such objectives, and a research strategy for achieving such objectives and the mandates of this Act; and

(4) a detailed description of the resource requirements for the implementation of the plan, and a description of the manner in which those resources will be deployed.

(b) The plan shall be submitted by the Secretary of Energy to the President and the appropriate committees of the Congress within six months of enactment of this Act.

#### ANNUAL AND FINAL REPORTS

SEC. 8. (a) At the end of each of the five fiscal years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy shall submit an annual report to the President and the appropriate committees of the Congress. The report shall include a detailed description of the program and activities undertaken for that fiscal year, and the achievements and progress toward the objectives defined in the 5-year plan pursuant to this Act.

(b) Within 90 days of the end of the fifth fiscal year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy shall submit to the President and the appropriate committees of the Congress a report identifying the achievements of the program, and identifying and defining further research needs and opportunities for promoting the expanded use of coal.

#### AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 9. (a) There is authorized to be appropriated for the Coal Science Research Program, \$75,000,000 to be available for the fiscal years 1985 through 1989.

(b) There is authorized to be appropriated for the Process Science and Engineering Research Program, \$200,000,000 to be available for the fiscal years 1985 through 1989.

(c) There is authorized to be appropriated for the Engineering Development Program, \$500,000,000 to be available for the fiscal years 1985 through 1989.●

#### CUT DOWN LEGISLATIVE CHRISTMAS TREES

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, the constitutional amendment I am introducing today is intended to provide the President with the power of "line-item" veto on executive branch appropriation bills only. It also affects only the dollar amounts of appropriation deemed to be excessive, not limitations on how the funds can be spent. In these respects, it differs from bills sponsored by my colleagues, BILL ARCHER and JACK KEMP. Moreover, since any resolution on this subject will be referred to the Judiciary Sub-

committee on Monopolies and Commercial Law, on which I sit, I hope to reintroduce it at a later date, with the support of other Members of the House and of the Judiciary Committee.

In the meantime, I submit this proposal to stake out what I believe is the most sensible position on this very important issue. It is identical with Senate Joint Resolution 128 sponsored by Senator MACK MATTINGLY of Georgia. I have taken the view that a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution is inadvisable, that it would be awkward and, in the final analysis, unworkable. A line-item veto, on the other hand, represents to me a much more logical approach to exercising fiscal control over executive branch spending.

This amendment is principally necessitated by the political tactics of the past several decades. When the Founding Fathers drafted the veto provisions in article I, section 7, clause 2, they clearly believed that a bill presented to the President would treat legislative subjects in a fashion which would enable the President to make a reasoned decision. They obviously did not envision the 11th-hour Christmas trees we now call appropriation bills. In the end, the American people suffer because the President oftentimes cannot, as a practical matter, reject entire appropriation bills without running the very real risk of bringing the Government to a halt.

Like other Presidents before him President Reagan has been faced with pork-barrel appropriation bills, and has come close to closing down the Government rather than accept unjustified expenditures added on the House and Senate floor. Even Franklin D. Roosevelt found himself faced with the same problem 40 years ago. I do not think it is coincidental, therefore, that it has been since Roosevelt's time that Federal deficits have become particularly explosive.

We all share with the President responsibility for the economic well-being of this Nation. This proposal represents an important step toward acknowledging that shared role, and I trust each Member will carefully consider my "Dear Colleague" letter when it reaches their office.●

WILLIAM G. ORME, RETIRING  
LONG BEACH BOYS' CLUBS EX-  
ECUTIVE DIRECTOR

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, all too often we fail to realize the recreational and social needs of our children. This is especially true in inner



city areas where there are shortages of facilities and a lack of adult supervision. That is why I would like to pay tribute to a man who has done so much to address the problems faced by inner city youth.

William G. Orme will be honored at a November 8 luncheon sponsored by the board of directors of the Long Beach Boys' Clubs for his fine leadership as executive director.

Bill was born in Worcestershire, England, and has been married to Gladys Elizabeth for 41 years. They have a daughter, Carole, and two grandchildren, Lesley and Dannielle, and son-in-law, Danny.

Bill attended the Church of England's Schools for Boys, and after graduation was appointed to the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, in 1939; and was commissioned as 2d lieutenant in the 12th Royal Lancers in 1940. He served in North Africa, Palestine, Italy, and Germany during World War II, then in the Army of Occupation in Germany which eventually became part of the NATO forces. He was appointed staff officer at HQ Scottish Command, and eventually returned to England as technical adviser to the British and Commonwealth Armies on matters relating to the training of officers and noncommissioned officers.

Bill resigned his commission in 1964 to accept the position of dean of men, and assistant to the Commandant of Cadets at Valley Forge Military Academy and Junior College, Pa.; and was appointed athletic director in 1967.

In 1972, Bill and Gladys moved to California to join their married daughter and her family, and he took a position with the Boys' Clubs of Long Beach in 1974 as associate executive director, becoming executive director in 1975. As executive director, Bill is involved in fund raising, running the staff, the four Long Beach clubs themselves, and many other aspects.

A major part of Bill's life has been athletics and this has served him well in running the Boys' Clubs. He was captain of his high school football (soccer) and cricket teams; represented his regiment in track and field and gymnastics; became an international fencer, teacher, and official; was golf coach and captain of the British Army golf team, and played in many amateur and professional events. He also held four-course records in Pennsylvania in 1965-66.

Bill is also chairman of the Boys' Clubs Professional Association for Los Angeles County; is a member of the Committee of Executives for United Way; was chairman of the United Way Agencies campaign in 1979, and is a member of the Center City Advisory Council of the Long Beach Downtown Lions.

Bill's major project before he retires is the refurbishing of the Boys' Clubs Petrolane Center Branch in downtown

Long Beach. His tireless efforts will come to fruition in November when the new gym opens up. When Bill retires he will no longer be putting in 60- and 70-hour weeks in keeping the Boys' Clubs running, but will remain on the board of directors.

His main interests will be his grandchildren, golf, riding, and gardening. In addition, he hopes to start a new career in the movies on a part-time basis.

Mr. Speaker, my wife, Lee, joins me in paying special tribute to Bill Orme to thank him for his outstanding efforts on behalf of Long Beach Boys' Clubs and inner-city youth. We would like to extend our warmest wishes for a happy retirement and fulfillment to him, his wife Gladys, and their daughter, and grandchildren. ●

#### A TRIBUTE TO VAL PETERSON

#### HON. DOUGLAS K. BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, the State of Nebraska and our entire Nation recently lost an outstanding public servant and leader in Frederick Valdemar Peterson. Peterson, former Governor of Nebraska, Ambassador to Denmark and Ambassador to Finland, died Sunday, October 16, at the age of 80.

Early in his life, as an educator, publisher and World War II veteran, Val Peterson, as he was known, began his service to his State and his country. In 1946, this son of a Danish immigrant, was elected to the first of his three terms as Nebraska's Governor. In that office he helped lead Nebraska through the postwar years into a time of economic growth and agricultural expansion.

President Eisenhower appointed him Ambassador to Denmark in 1957 and he served in that post for 4 years. In 1969, President Nixon appointed him Ambassador to Finland where he also served as the American host to the first strategic arms limitation talks.

A native of Oakland, Nebr., he prepared for his life's work by earning degrees from Wayne State College and the University of Nebraska at Lincoln. He returned to those schools, particularly Wayne State College, after his retirement to share the knowledge and experience of his years of public service.

As an educator, Governor and Ambassador, Val Peterson's work and accomplishments continue to benefit Nebraska and the Nation. This Nation has lost an American of vast talents and knowledge and an individual with a demonstrated ability and commitment to serve his fellow man.

Val Peterson has always held a special place in the hearts of all citizens of the First Congressional District of Nebraska. As their Congressman, I share the feelings of warmth and admiration that come with memories of Val Peterson.

Often during my travels in northeast Nebraska, I have stopped at the campus of Wayne State College. Val Peterson's memory is vivid on this small Midwest campus. From the fine arts center that bears his name to the public service minded students and teachers that have passed through this college, Val Peterson's legacy is forever established. On several occasions I had a chance to visit personally with Val and his lovely late wife, Elizabeth, at their home or on campus.

Today is Val Peterson's funeral. While many of his friends and family will gather in Fremont, Nebr., to say goodbye to their friend, the Nation should also pause and say a prayer of thanks for a man who gave so much of his life to public service. At this point, I would like to have included in the RECORD the text of the obituary for Val Peterson that appeared in the New York Times of October 18, 1983.

[From the New York Times, Oct. 18, 1983]

FREDERICK PETERSON, 80; WAS U.S. AMBASSADOR

FREMONT, Neb., Oct. 17 (AP)—Frederick Valdemar (Val) Peterson, a former Governor of Nebraska and Ambassador to Denmark and Finland, died Sunday at Memorial Hospital of Dodge County. He was 80 years old.

Mr. Peterson's sister, Thelma Launt, said he apparently died of respiratory failure. She said he had Alzheimer's disease.

Mr. Peterson, a Republican, was Governor from 1947 to 1953. He then became an administrative assistant to President Eisenhower and later was named Federal civil defense administrator. From 1957 to 1961 he was Ambassador to Denmark.

He then returned to Nebraska and was administrator of the J.M. McDonald Foundation at Hastings until President Nixon appointed him Ambassador to Finland in 1969.

In 1972 he became chairman of the Wayne State Foundation and taught political science at Wayne State College.

He and Elizabeth Howells Peak were married on June 6, 1929. She died in January 1979. Mr. Peterson is survived by his sister and a brother, Evar Peterson of Westminster, Calif.

Services will be held Thursday at Salem Lutheran Church in Fremont. Burial, with military honors by the Honor Guard of Offutt Air Force Base, will follow at the Oakdale Cemetery in Oakdale. ●

#### AIDS RESOLUTION PASSED BY NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL

#### HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, the epidemic of acquired immune deficiency

disease continues its cruel, relentless pace. Approximately 2,300 cases have been reported to the Center for Disease Control, and the mortality rate is over 40 percent.

Because nearly one-half of these victims are residents of New York City, elected officials from the metropolitan area have a very deep commitment to legislative efforts for assisting persons with AIDS.

The New York City Council on September 27 unanimously approved a resolution, introduced by Council Members Stanley Michels and Carol Greitzer, calling upon the U.S. Congress to pass H.R. 3702 providing \$60 million for State and local governments to treat and prevent health crises such as AIDS.

In passing the resolution, council members stated that cities like New York which are trying to help AIDS victims cope with this deadly affliction need help themselves to pay for these vital services.

H.R. 3702, which I introduced on July 28, 1983, would provide emergency funds to localities particularly hard hit by health crises. The local governments could contract out services to hospitals, hospices, and nonprofit organizations. The bill amends the recently enacted Public Health Emergency Act, which provides funds for research into health crises. H.R. 3702 would complement the act by providing resources for treatment and prevention.

The city council resolution follows:

RES. No. 574

By Council Members Michels and Greitzer; also Maloney, Messinger and Dryfoos

Resolution calling upon the U.S. Congress to pass H.R. 3702 which will make \$60 million available to state and local governments for the treatment and prevention of health crises such as Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.

Whereas, there are currently 979 cases of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) in New York City; and

Whereas, 102 of these cases have been reported in the last month alone; and

Whereas, the number of AIDS cases has doubled every six months; and

Whereas, AIDS is a condition which weakens the human body's immune system and increases susceptibility to such fatal diseases as Kaposi's sarcoma and pneumocystis carinii pneumonia; and

Whereas, 40 percent of all AIDS cases result in death within the first year; and

Whereas, an AIDS patient requires an average of thirty days of hospital care; and

Whereas, the cost of hospital treatment for an AIDS patient is estimated at \$1,000 per day; and

Whereas, about 200 New York City hospital beds are occupied by AIDS patients on any given day; and

Whereas, over the last year, an estimated \$73 million has been spent on treating AIDS patients in New York City; and

Whereas, the New York City Department of Health has spent over \$200,000 in research alone, as well as over \$20,000 in con-

tracts with the Gay Men's Health Crisis, in attempting to cope with AIDS; and

Whereas, the city's Human Resources Administration is utilizing \$2.5 million in Medicaid funds to establish a special home attendant services program to provide treatment to as many as 200 AIDS patients; and

Whereas, the Federal government has recognized the urgency of AIDS by allocating nearly \$40 million in research funds to discover the as yet unknown causes of the disease and eventually find a cure for it; and

Whereas, additional funding from the Federal government is necessary to bear some of the tremendous costs of treatment and care of AIDS patients which are borne by the public and private health care sectors in New York City and other localities; and

Whereas, the spread of AIDS in New York City and across the nation is overwhelming local hospitals and other medical facilities, and straining local health budgets, and can truly be deemed a health crisis; and

Whereas, Representative Theodore S. Weiss has introduced a bill (H.R. 3702) to amend the Public Health Emergency Fund, making an additional \$60 million available to state and local governments for the treatment and prevention of epidemics such as AIDS; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the City Council of New York urges the United States Congress to pass H.R. 3702; and be it further

Resolved, That the Clerk of the City Council of New York send a copy of this resolution to every member of the Congressional delegation of New York City, to Representative Henry Waxman, Chairman of the House Committee on Energy and Commerce, and to Senators Daniel Patrick Moynihan and Alfonse D'Amato. ●

#### STATE ACTIONS ON DISABILITY REVIEWS

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, the abuses of the social security disability review process continue to incite the Nation's Governors to take actions to suspend reviews until the Congress passes legislation to correct those abuses. Most recently, Gov. Richard Celeste of Ohio and Gov. Richard Thornburg of Pennsylvania declared moratoriums on October 6 and October 8 respectively. Gov. George Wallace of Alabama and Gov. Charles Robb of Virginia issued such orders in late September. Maryland and New Jersey are also among the latest States to impose moratoriums.

Mr. Speaker, the House Select Committee on Aging first began an indepth review of the actions of States early this spring. It is all to apparent that we must enact the legislation reported out of the Ways and Means Committee as soon as possible in order to correct the abuses cited by the Governors to restore some national order to the disability process.

A complete update of actions taken by States on their own initiatives or as a result of court orders is attached:

The material follows:

#### UPDATE OF MAJOR STATE ACTIONS AND FEDERAL COURT DECISIONS AFFECTING THE DISABILITY REVIEW PROCESS

**Alabama.**—Moratorium on terminations ordered by Governor Wallace on September 19.

**Alaska.**—Moratorium on terminations imposed by SSA on June 28 following a ruling (June 16) by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals requiring use of a medical improvement standard. The court also ordered a reinstatement of benefits to those previously terminated, but this was stayed by the Supreme Court on October 11.

**Arizona.**—Moratorium on terminations imposed by SSA on June 28 following a ruling (June 16) by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals requiring use of a medical improvement standard. The court also ordered a reinstatement of benefits to those previously terminated, but this was stayed by the Supreme Court on October 11.

**Arkansas.**—Disability employees required to follow procedures of a July 14 Executive Order by Governor Bill Clinton which requires rereviews of cases terminated since January 1983, under guidelines consistent with the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals decisions. A joint committee of the state legislature is conducting hearings and investigations. Governor Clinton testified in Washington, D.C. before the House Aging Committee on June 20 and lead successful effort in early August for a National Governors Association resolution in support of specific legislative remedies.

**California.**—Moratorium on terminations imposed by SSA on June 28 following a ruling (June 16) by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals requiring use of a medical improvement standard. The court also ordered a reinstatement of benefits to those previously terminated, but this was stayed by the Supreme Court on October 11.

**Colorado.**—Moratorium on terminations implemented by state following Federal court decision (August 16) requiring use of a medical improvement standard prior to terminating benefits.

**Hawaii.**—Moratorium on terminations imposed by SSA on June 28 following a ruling (June 16) by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals requiring use of a medical improvement standard. The court also ordered a reinstatement of benefits to those previously terminated, but this was stayed by the Supreme Court on October 11.

**Idaho.**—Moratorium on terminations imposed by SSA on June 28 following a ruling (June 16) by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals requiring use of a medical improvement standard. The court also ordered a reinstatement of benefits to those previously terminated, but this was stayed by the Supreme Court on October 11.

**Illinois.**—Reopening and reinstatement of previously terminated mentally impaired persons ordered by Federal District Court in December 1982 and June 1983 respectively. Court orders require SSA to develop disability guidelines for mentally impaired which are consistent with legal requirements.

**Indiana.**—Reopening and reinstatement of previously terminated mentally impaired persons ordered by Federal District Court in December 1982 and June 1983 respectively. Court orders require SSA to develop disability guidelines for mentally impaired which are consistent with legal requirements.



**Kansas.**—Disability employees required to follow procedures approved by Governor John Carlin in February, 1983 to rereview cases terminated since 1981 and to implement state interpretation of the federal disability guidelines. Governor Carlin submitted testimony to House Aging Committee hearing on June 20.

**Maryland.**—Moratorium on terminations ordered by School Superintendent David Hornbeck on October 4.

**Massachusetts.**—A March 8 Executive Order by Governor Michael Dukakis implemented a District Court decision (Miranda) to require that a medical improvement standard be used prior to terminating benefits. On July 20 the Governor ordered a reopening of previously terminated cases and joined in a lawsuit against SSA's disability policies. The state legislature's special commission on disability issued its final report with recommendations in June. Governor Dukakis testified at House Aging Committee hearing in Congressman Barney Frank's district on May 31.

**Michigan.**—SSA agreed (October 17) to a request by Disability Determination Director William Edmondson to discontinue receipt of CDI cases until November 30. Reopening and reinstatement of previously terminated mentally impaired persons ordered by Federal District Court in December 1982 and June 1983 respectively. Court orders require SSA to develop disability guidelines for mentally impaired which are consistent with legal requirements. The state of Michigan Interagency Taskforce on Disability has issued five lengthy, analytical reports since March 1982.

**Minnesota.**—Reopening and reinstatement of previously terminated mentally impaired persons ordered by Federal District Court in December 1982 and June 1983 respectively. Court orders require SSA to develop disability guidelines for mentally impaired which are consistent with legal requirements.

**Montana.**—Moratorium on terminations imposed by SSA on June 28 following a ruling (June 16) by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals requiring use of a medical improvement standard. The court also ordered a reinstatement of benefits to those previously terminated, but this was stayed by the Supreme Court on October 11.

**Nevada.**—Moratorium on terminations imposed by SSA on June 28 following a ruling (June 16) by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals requiring use of a medical improvement standard. The court also ordered a reinstatement of benefits to those previously terminated, but this was stayed by the Supreme Court on October 11.

**New Jersey.**—Moratorium on terminations ordered by Secretary of Labor Michael Boakr in late September based on the legal advice of Attorney General Irwin Kimmelman.

**New York.**—Moratorium on terminations ordered by Social Services Commissioner Cesar Perales on July 22. Attorney General Robert Abrams filed suit against the Department of HHS on behalf of individuals with heart diseases (August 10). A previous suit was filed on behalf of mentally impaired persons.

**North Carolina.**—Moratorium on terminations ordered by Governor James Hunt on September 3. The state legislature's special commission to examine the disability process convened their first meeting on September 7. Governor Hunt submitted testimony to House Aging Committee hearing on June 20.

**Ohio.**—Four month moratorium on terminations ordered by Governor Richard Ce-

leste on October 8. Reopening and reinstatement of previously terminated mentally impaired persons ordered by Federal District Court in December 1982 and June 1983 respectively. Court orders require SSA to develop disability guidelines for mentally impaired which are consistent with legal requirements.

**Oklahoma.**—First to implement face-to-face interviews at reconsideration following the Director of the Department of Human Services (and former U.S. Senator) Henry Bellmon's recommendation in early 1983 that Governor George Nigh turn back the state disability determination function to the Federal government.

**Oregon.**—Moratorium on terminations imposed by SSA on June 28 following a ruling (June 16) by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals requiring use of a medical improvement standard. The court also ordered a reinstatement of benefits to those previously terminated, but this was stayed by the Supreme Court on October 11.

**Pennsylvania.**—Moratorium on terminations ordered by Governor Richard Thornburgh on October 6.

**Virginia.**—Moratorium on terminations ordered by Governor Charles Robb on September 28. House Aging Committee held hearing in Cong. Norman Sisisky's district on September 12.

**Washington.**—Moratorium imposed by the State in June prior to the moratorium on terminations imposed by SSA on June 28 following a ruling (June 16) by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals requiring use of a medical improvement standard. The court also ordered a reinstatement of benefits to those previously terminated, but this was stayed by the Supreme Court on October 11.

**West Virginia.**—Moratorium on terminations ordered by Governor John Rockefeller on August 12. Governor Rockefeller testified at a House Aging Committee hearing in Congressman Bob Wise's district on May 20.

**Wisconsin.**—Reopening and reinstatement of previously terminated mentally impaired persons ordered by Federal District Court in December 1982 and June 1983 respectively. Court orders require SSA to develop disability guidelines for mentally impaired which are consistent with legal requirements.●

## TURKEY'S ELECTORAL FARCE

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an article titled "Turkey's Electoral Farce," which appeared on the New York Times op-ed page on October 19. It was written by Jeri Laber, executive director of the Helsinki Watch Committee, a nongovernment organization that monitors human rights compliance with the 1975 Helsinki accords.

Ms. Laber's main point is that the condition of human rights in Turkey is a lot worse than is generally understood, and that while the United States freely sends vast sums in military and economic aid to that country in order to help it fulfill its role in the NATO alliance, conditions exist there

which may in fact create such instability that Turkey cannot be depended upon if and when the need arises.

For example, Ms. Laber claims:

That the long-anticipated election campaign is a shameless parody of the democratic process. Twelve of the 15 political parties that sought to participate in the elections have been barred from the process.

The number of Turkish political prisoners may be as high as 55,000, and while the Government claims torture has ended, Ms. Laber herself has met with several recent victims. Journalists, professors, and professional people are harassed for a myriad of reasons.

Ms. Laber writes:

In the minds of many Turkish citizens, the responsibility for this repression falls as much on the United States as on the generals. At a time when Turkey's human rights policies are being censured in the European Parliament and the Council of Europe, the United States remains one of Turkey's few defenders and the American public and press seem ill-informed about Turkish atrocities.

Our support of Turkish repression is also counterproductive. Repression breeds anger and violence, not stability. It is driving Turkish society further and further away from the values of the Western community in which we are so eager to see Turkey remain.

Ms. Laber's article is insightful and sobering. I urge my colleagues to read it.

The full text follows:

### TURKEY'S ELECTORAL FARCE

(By Jeri Laber)

The people of Turkey will vote Nov. 6 in an election that both the Turkish military Government and the Reagan Administration describe as a return to parliamentary democracy. I visited Turkey in late September as a member of a human rights fact-finding mission and found that it is indeed in transition—not to democracy but to totalitarian rule.

Washington uses the prospect of elections to justify its support for Gen. Kenan Evren and the junta that seized power in September 1980. Turkey's strategic importance—it may soon be receiving close to a billion dollars of American military and economic aid—makes a stable government there essential to American foreign policy interests. For this reason, the United States is loath to acknowledge that the terrorism and near-anarchy that preceded the 1980 military coup has been replaced by a new terrorism waged by the Government against its frightened people.

Nor has Washington conceded that the long-anticipated election campaign is a shameless parody of the democratic process. Twelve of the 15 political parties that sought to participate in the elections have been barred from the process. Some 240 former politicians are barred from engaging in any political activity for a 10-year period, and 16 of them, including Suleyman Demirel, a former Prime Minister, were recently held under arrest for three months.

Nor do the three parties that will be on the ballot present any real choice. Two of them—the official Nationalist Democracy Party and the minority Populist Party—have the open or tacit backing of General

Evren, while the third, the seemingly independent rightist Motherland Party, may very well have agreed to a post-election coalition with the majority party. Voting will be mandatory and voters will be fined 2,500 lira—only \$10, but not an inconsiderable sum for most Turks. To complete the travesty, General Evren, who will become civilian president at the time of the transition, is not up for re-election for at least seven years, and he has the right to dissolve the new parliament any time he wishes.

The actual number of political prisoners being held in overcrowded Turkish jails is unknown, with estimates ranging from an official 21,000 to an unofficial 55,000. Most of these prisoners are very young people—some still in their teens—arrested for terrorism right after the coup, and they are being held under deplorable conditions. Despite the Government's assurance that torture has ended, we met with several recent victims. We were told of parents of imprisoned children who were themselves taken into prison and tortured. We heard about a courtroom incident in which prisoners who complained of torture were beaten up by their guards in front of the judge.

Professional people and institutions are also suffering. Officials of the Bar Association, the Writers Union, the Peace Association and the trade unions are being tried on charges that carry sentences ranging from five years to death. Many are charged with belonging to now-illegal organizations that were legal at the time they joined. Hundreds of professors have been dismissed from the universities, which have been brought under centralized control. Members of the one existing trade union—an officially sanctioned labor confederation—have no right to strike or to engage in collective bargaining. Journalists, who live in constant fear of arrest and of having their newspapers closed, practice self-censorship, trying to outguess the authorities. "In order to know what to write, we have to feel and think like them," one journalist explained. "It's inhuman, degrading, dishonest."

In the minds of many Turkish citizens, the responsibility for this repression falls as much on the United States as on the generals. At a time when Turkey's human rights policies are being censured in the European Parliament and the Council of Europe, the United States remains one of Turkey's few defenders and the American public and press seem ill-informed about Turkish atrocities.

There are some in Turkey who believe that the generals truly misunderstand the nature of the democratic process—that they are naive and misguided rather than calculating and corrupt. If so, then it is Washington's responsibility to show these men we are backing what democracy is about. The United States Government cannot continue to patronize Turkey, praising its tyranny and calling it democracy.

Our support of Turkish repression is also counterproductive. Repression breeds anger and violence, not stability. It is driving Turkish society further and further away from the values of the Western community in which we are so eager to see Turkey remain.●

## A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO MARK THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF WILMINGTON, CALIF.

**HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, 1983 marks the 125th anniversary of the city of Wilmington which lies in my congressional district.

It was 1858 when Phineas Banning purchased over 600 acres of land from his three partners and began New San Pedro, which officially became known as Wilmington in 1863.

This city, whose 125th anniversary we celebrate in 1983, is one whose first 125 years have been packed full of history and excitement. The outlook for this port city has not always been as optimistic as it is today. In 1861, in fact, Banning found himself facing possible troubles when the Civil War broke out. He was alarmed by the rioting of the Southern sympathizers and wrote a letter to President Lincoln stating that the North might lose the State if some action were not taken.

At his suggestion, Mr. Lincoln sent Maj. Richard Coulter Drum to oversee the building of an Army camp in Wilmington. This camp later became known as Fort Drum or Drum Barracks. Banning sold the Government 60 acres of land for \$1 on which to build the fort. It was completed in 1862. Drum Barracks kept the territory between California and Texas in the Union despite Confederate harassment and prevented Confederate use of the harbor during the war years. The Union troops were also instrumental in quelling Indian uprisings.

By the 1870's, the Civil War had long since passed, and Wilmington was enjoying an era of growth and prosperity for it appeared that with the coming together of rail transportation and seagoing vessels, a bright future as a seaport was assured.

The railroad was called the Los Angeles & San Pedro Railway. The completion of this was an uphill battle for Mr. Banning. It took 7 years of negotiation to gain the necessary support and funds, but capitalization was finally effected through a joint venture of public and private funding. And, as the lowest bidders, the contract went to the partnership of Banning and Henry B. Tichenor of San Francisco. The work began on September 19, 1868, and the trains were in service on October 26, 1869.

Petroleum also played a large part in the growth of Wilmington. Although oil was not actually discovered in this town until 1932, the development of oil fields in the State had a great impact on the city because this oil had to be shipped to consumers. Thus, oil

pipelines were constructed from the existing fields to the harbor. By 1911, oil was one of the most important items to be exported through Wilmington, and this was, financially, a very positive force in the development of the city.

Despite all of this, Banning knew that Wilmington could not become a successful port without breakwater protection. He urged Congress to appropriate the necessary funds for a seawall connecting Rattlesnake and Deadman's Islands, and it did. Today, Wilmington, as a part of the area of the Port of Los Angeles, continues to expand and modernize its facilities for handling cargo, a process that began back in Banning's time.

Thus, in light of all that Mr. Phineas Banning did for the development of Wilmington, we owe him much. However, the 125th anniversary of the city should also be one of great pride for its residents; I know it is for me, and I am proud to represent such a historic and successful area. My wife, Lee, joins me in congratulating the officials and residents of Wilmington for their cooperation, dedication, and achievements. We wish them continuing success in the future.●

## THE OREGON WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983

**HON. DENNY SMITH**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mr. DENNY SMITH. Mr. Speaker, today, the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks held a hearing to discuss the merits of H.R. 1149, the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983. Following Senate consideration of the measure, I anticipate a conference will be held to settle disagreements which may necessitate a vote in the House of Representatives on the conference report. Because I have strongly opposed H.R. 1149, as it is currently drafted, I want to take this opportunity to restate my concerns. A copy of my testimony presented to the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water follows:

### TESTIMONY BY CONGRESSMAN DENNY SMITH

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to comment on H.R. 1149, the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983. As is clear from my previous statements on this legislation, I am opposed to the bill as it is presently drafted.

Since more than 50 percent of the state is controlled by the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, Oregonians have a big stake in how our public lands are managed. I hope the filed hearings held this past summer and this hearing today will help this committee learn firsthand that there are many questions to be answered about H.R. 1149. Is the acreage proposed excessive? Is "wilderness" the proper designation for the lands specified in H.R.



1149? Is the release language in Oregon's best interest?

Is the acreage proposed excessive?—This bill is significantly different than any previously considered Oregon Wilderness bill. It represents three times the acreage recommended by the Carter Administration after years of costly and extensive study under RARE I and II, and it is twice the acreage provided in a previously passed Senate bill. Nearly 80 percent of the acreage designated lies within the congressional districts of Congressman Bob Smith and myself . . . we both oppose H.R. 1149.

Is "wilderness" the proper designation for the lands specified in H.R. 1149?—I ask the committee to refer back to the Wilderness Act of 1964 and make sure that the areas designated in H.R. 1149 meet the strict wilderness criteria set forth in the original Act. This does not appear to be the case with many of the areas outlined in H.R. 1149. There are many beautiful, pristine areas in Oregon which must be protected, but indiscriminate and inappropriate use of wilderness designations adversely impacts us all and does not follow the intent of the original Act.

Is the release language in Oregon's best interest?—I want to remind this committee that it is imperative we restore study areas that have been rejected under RARE II to full multiple use management, not just for the planning cycle, but in perpetuity.

We have a responsibility to resolve this wilderness issue. The uncertainty of forest planning has been detrimental to those whose jobs are tied to the wood products industry. No one questions the need to resolve the long-standing controversy over roadless areas, but should that solution be at the expense of excessive wilderness acreage that will have a severe impact on Oregon communities and families for generations to come?

The National Wilderness Preservation System was instituted to provide for the preservation of areas on our public lands which were already being administered to preserve their wilderness character. Setting aside a portion of our federal lands to remain in their primitive condition does serve an important purpose. However, locking up lands indiscriminately, without consideration of other uses, is why I strongly oppose H.R. 1149. This bill is a wholesale attempt to acquire as much acreage for wilderness as possible without any regard for its suitability. As many of you know, the definition of "wilderness" as stated in the Wilderness Act of 1964 is "an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain" and further "an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation." Many of the areas being recommended for wilderness in H.R. 1149 do not meet the definition of wilderness and therefore, were not recommended by the Forest Service under RARE II for that designation. I hope this committee will follow those recommendations.

Earlier this year, Governor Atiyeh, Congressman Bob Smith, and I requested the House Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks hold hearings in Oregon on H.R. 1149. The request was denied. I applaud this Senate subcommittee and the efforts of Senator Hatfield for taking the initiative to arrange field hearings this summer in Bend and Salem, Oregon. Last spring, I held two public meetings in my dis-

trict and invited comments from my constituents on the Oregon Wilderness Bill. Groups and individuals testified five-to-one against this bill, and a summary of their comments is submitted for the record. Another indication of the interest in my district is the participation on day trips into the national forests I have arranged to acquaint Oregonians with management techniques that protect the economic and aesthetic benefits of our public lands for future generations.

Oregon is the nation's leading timber producer and it is important that Oregonians participate in the decision making which affects our most valued assets. These people realize we must not take our resources for granted and that it is our responsibility to resolve the controversy before us and continue to be good stewards of our public lands.

If land is truly wilderness, and that is the highest and best use of the land, then I see no reason to oppose an area for that designation; but I cannot support declaring an area wilderness if it does not meet the specifications. Unrealistic additions in Oregon to the Wilderness Preservation System will further cripple Oregon's sensitive economy. There is valuable timberland in these areas. The Forest Service has testified that over 70 percent of the acres in H. R. 1149 are commercial forest land capable of sustaining an annual harvest of 232 million board feet. Also, some of these areas have the probability of mineral deposits.

There will be a loss of jobs if we double Oregon's wilderness areas . . . estimates range from 5000 to 8000 jobs. Loss of revenue to the state would be significant . . . estimates are that Oregon's economic activity would be reduced by over \$600 million annually and that the state, local, and federal treasuries would forfeit over \$380 million annually if this bill is enacted as currently drafted. This bill would also give a crushing blow to counties . . . estimated to be millions in revenues to schools and roads.

Congress should know the impact changes in federal land policy have on local jobs before it enacts legislative proposals. We have spent considerable time this Congress debating whether or not the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1983 would cost up to 8000 jobs in the timber and service-related industries or create 2000 jobs by enhanced fisheries. It's time Congress has an independent body determine the impact such legislation has on local employment. A bill has been introduced in the House, the Federal Land Job Security Act, which would serve just that purpose. Congress already requires the Congressional Budget Office to assess the budgetary impact of each legislative initiative. This bill, H.R. 2450, would provide the same type of information about the impact on jobs. The jobs impact statement would be compiled by the Department of Labor and would include: immediate impact on current federal, state, local and private employment directly attributable to the bill or resolution; the long term economic effects of enactment of the bill or resolution; and the extent and nature of any employment opportunities created by enactment of the bill or resolution and its possible economic benefits.

I know this hearing today is not to discuss a bill separate from the Oregon Wilderness Act; but I think it is important to mention this legislation and know that consideration should be given to H.R. 2450 before this Congress continues to address wilderness legislation. H.R. 2450 would allow us to

make educated decisions in the management of federal lands.

I don't intend to use this statement as a recommendation for specific areas which should or should not be designated as wilderness. I just ask that this committee answer the three questions mentioned earlier in this statement before making any judgments about the economic future of my home state and the livelihood of a great many Oregonians. I will repeat those questions once again—

Is the acreage proposed excessive?

Is "wilderness" the proper designation for the lands specified in H.R. 1149?

Is the release language in Oregon's best interest?

I appreciate the opportunity to present this testimony before this committee.●

## NEWARK STREET TO BE RENAMED FOR KING

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, as we all know, yesterday was a very historic day, as the Senate followed our lead and voted to create a national holiday in honor of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and President Reagan promised to sign the bill into law. The third Monday in January will become our 10th national holiday, and our Nation moves one step closer to fulfilling the dream of Martin Luther King.

We honor our most revered leaders of society in a variety of ways, and a national holiday is perhaps the highest honor we can bestow. It takes a rare individual or an extraordinary event to justify a national holiday, and I am very pleased with the national consensus that Dr. King and the movement he inspired meet that high standard.

And while the national holiday will give Dr. King's dream the place in our collective consciousness that it deserves, it is also important that we be reminded of what Dr. King stood for in other ways, in our daily lives. That is why I am very proud that in my home city of Newark, on October 23, High Street will officially be renamed Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard. It is such a tribute to Dr. King, which are made all over this country, that serve as lasting expressions of our determination to fulfill Dr. King's dream.

Many people were involved in the effort to rename High Street in honor of Dr. King, and I particularly wish to recognize Allan King and all those involved with People United in the Public Interest, as well as Newark's elected officials who made this very important decision. The special guest at Sunday's dedication will be Mrs. Coretta Scott King, and I am certain that her presence will guarantee that

the ceremony will be a very memorable occasion.●

**THE LIBRARY CO. OF BURLINGTON: 225 YEARS OF AMERICAN HISTORY**

**HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 20, 1983*

● Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me today in paying tribute to an institution that has had a profound impact, and enjoys a significant place, in American history. This Sunday, October 23, 1983, marks the 225th anniversary of the chartering of the Library Co. of Burlington, N.J.

The history of the Library Co. of Burlington is unique. It is the second oldest public library in New Jersey, and the seventh oldest library in the Nation. The library has been in continuous operation since it was chartered by King George II in 1758, and it still operates under this charter.

In 1757 several persons, mostly Quakers, had what they perceived to be a good idea. They wrote in the minutes of their first meeting. Several inhabitants of New Jersey thinking a Library Co. in the city of Burlington would be a great benefit to the members, as well as to the public in general, did speak to the number of 60, who formed themselves into a company and agreed to pay 10 shillings per annum in support of the library. The groundwork was laid for a library that, through the years, would faithfully serve the community.

The company held its first meeting at the home of John Shaw on January 14, 1758. Laws were adopted, and 10 directors and a treasurer were elected as provided therein. The library was the first public library in that it extended borrowing privileges to nonmembers. The library was also the first to print a catalog. Printed in 1758 that catalog listed 700 books, most of them gifts, and half of them donated by John Smith, a prominent Burlington Quaker.

The library was first opened in the parlor of the home of Thomas Rodman on High Street. Daniel Bacon was the first librarian at a salary of 5 pounds per year. The first book borrowed from the library was taken out by William Franklin, the last Royal Governor of the colony, and the son of Benjamin Franklin.

The library was also the first to erect a library building in New Jersey. In 1788, Gen. Joseph Bloomfield, later a Governor of New Jersey, gave a piece of land for a library building. A one-story frame building was erected

**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

on what is still known as Library Street, and opened in 1789. That building served the town for 75 years when, in 1864, the present stone buildings was constructed on West Union Street by subscription from the citizens.

Unofficially the roster of the early library patrons was the first early American "Who's Who." In addition to William Franklin and Joseph Bloomfield, there were Elias Boudinot, President of the Continental Congress; James Lawrence, later a captain of fame during the War of 1812 ("Don't give up the ship!"); John Woolman, author of "Woolman's Journal" and first preacher for the abolition of slavery; French nobleman and world missionary Stephen Grellet; and James Fenimore Cooper, to name a few.

Today, the library continues to expand and grow. While it is one of America's oldest, it remains a vital institution seeking to meet the expanding needs of a modern public. In striving to expand its available materials, programs, and services, the Library Co. of Burlington still follows the basic ideal set forth in the minutes of its first meeting 225 years ago, to be of great benefit to members as well as the general public.

Mr. Speaker, the Library Co. of Burlington deserves our gratitude and continued best wishes, as it continues to function as a major chapter in America's illustrious history.●

**BILL PODGORSEK**

**HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 20, 1983*

● Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today in honor of an extraordinarily valuable citizen, Bill Podgorssek, of Campbell, Calif. After 15 years of public service, Bill is retiring, and he will be honored at a testimonial dinner Friday, October 28. Today, I ask you to join me in thanking Bill Podgorssek for all that he has done.

Bill's contributions to Campbell and the rest of Santa Clara County are abundant. In 1970, Bill was elected to the Campbell City Council, and he served as mayor for three terms. Bill has served on numerous committees—the Association of Bay Area Government and its executive committee, the Campbell Council Sign Committee, and the Santa Clara County Intergovernmental Council, to name only a few.

Bill's unselfish dedication of time and energy sets an example for all of

*October 20, 1983*

us. Mr. Speaker, I ask you and all the Members of this House to join me in honoring this dedicated, effective professional, Bill Podgorssek.●

**NEEDY LINES GROW**

**HON. MARCY KAPTUR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 20, 1983*

● Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, the dramatic increase in the number of people going to soup kitchens and food pantries for the needy is staggering. The center on budget and policy priorities, in its report soup lines and food baskets found that in the 1-year period that ended last February more than half of the 181 emergency food programs surveyed reported at least a 50-percent increase in the number of free meals or food baskets they provided. The following article from the Toledo Blade, October 11, 1983, explains that the situation has taken a further turn for the worse. I urge my colleagues to work together to actively search for solutions to this problem before it gets even worse.

The article follows:

**LINE OUTSIDE KITCHENS FOR NEEDY GROW  
INCREASINGLY FAMILIAR IN CITY**

(By Judy Tarjanyi)

An hour before the doors are to open, a line is forming outside the Hospitality Kitchen on Hill Avenue where a free meal awaits those who are jobless or otherwise considered poor.

It's a scene that has become increasingly familiar throughout the Toledo area as meals and other kinds of assistance are being provided to a growing number of people who fall into the needy category.

Hospitality Kitchen, one of the newer free-meal sites in the area, was begun in January by parishioners of Our Lady of Lourdes Church, 6145 Hill. The Rev. Neil Lucas, pastor, says workers are serving from 400 to 700 persons, depending upon whether it is the beginning or the end of the month.

At the end of each month, all the kitchens are busier as those needing aid run out of government and other kinds of assistance.

The picture seems to be much the same at other city soup kitchens and assistance centers, where recovery is a word without meaning for the poor.

Ruth Beshalske, director of St. Paul's Community Center, 230 13th St., which offers free daily noontime meals, said she recently told someone, "Things may be looking up on Wall Street, but not on the back streets."

St. Paul's now is seeing 145 persons a day, up from 60 a day a year ago. These include former mental patients who live on government assistance, as well as the unemployed.

"You can say what you want about the recession and recovery, but it's not happening at the grass roots," the Rev. Robert Armstrong says. Father Armstrong is pastor of St. Louis Parish in East Toledo, where a daily meal program begun in January re-



cently was expanded to a second parish hall to accommodate growth in the number of persons seeking meals.

#### NOTHING BUT INCREASE

Father Armstrong says the St. Louis program, operated by a group known as the Helping Hands of St. Louis, now serves as many as 525 persons a day, an increase of about 100 since July. Since it started, the numbers "have done nothing but increase."

He said he has noticed that there is a larger group of familiar faces at the kitchen, indicating that more persons are seeking food on a regular basis. And those who have become regulars seem to be bringing in-laws and children with them.

Father Armstrong said persons also seem to be coming from farther away in carloads to the meal site.

With cold weather coming, the Rev. William R. Connor, pastor of Bethesda Apostolic Church, at 209 South King Rd., Holland, which offers free meals and emergency food, says he anticipates an increase in those needing aid as the weather turns cold.

Then, he said, persons will not be able to depend on gardens as a food source and also will have their resources depleted by fuel bills.

Bethesda now is feeding 300 to 350 persons each Friday and Saturday, and also distributed 6,000 emergency food baskets over a three-month period.

At Claver House, an assistance center that opened a year ago at 1435 Dorr St., business is "booming," the Rev. Bernard Boff, pastor of St. Teresa Parish, said.

The center, which serves residents or the Dorr-Detroit Avenue area, draws about 200 persons at each of its meals the last two Sundays of each month, 500 a week for its daily breakfasts, and 300 for weekly giveaways of bread.

#### MOST IN 14 YEARS

The Kitchen for the Poor, 1327 Nebraska Ave., one of the city's first soup kitchens, is feeding more persons than it has in its 14-year history, according to Mrs. Martha Savage, who helps her husband, the Rev. Harvey Savage, with the center.

Mrs. Savage said 200 persons come to the kitchen each day for breakfasts and lunches that are offered 6 days a week.

Tanya Payne, who works at the kitchen as part of a Lucas County welfare department work project, has been on welfare herself for three years and unable to find work as a nurse's aid.

"It ain't getting better. It's getting worse," she said. "Food's too expensive. I see people eating out of garbage cans."

The same picture is reflected in statistics on persons helped at other centers:

St. Francis DeSales Parish, 501 Cherry St., served 3,248 needy adults in 1982, compared with 2,570 in 1980. Through August of this year, 3,690 have been served.

About 400 persons a day are being fed at the Cherry Street Mission, 105 17th St., where officials are seeing more and more families with children in addition to the usual transient population.

At the Salvation Army, staff members several years ago were handling 60 to 80 cases a month. In July, the number was 303 and in August, 202.

At the St. Vincent DePaul Society, 1001 Washington St., requests for appliances, food, and clothing have grown by about 15 to 20 per cent just since July.

Only the Toledo Rescue Mission at 1917 Jefferson Ave., reported a stabilization of assistance activity. Clark Alcock, director, said that the mission continues to feed 85 to 100 persons a day and lodge about 35 a night.●

### NICARAGUA-SANDINISTA ATROCITIES AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AGAINST THE MISKITO INDIANS

HON. DOUGLAS K. BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, there have been so many one-sided accounts favorable to the Sandinista government of Nicaragua by American citizens and others who are given only a carefully limited look at Nicaragua under that regime, the Member feels compelled to provide some balance to those reports. Accordingly, the following material by Dr. Bernard Nietschmann, professor and journalist, University of California—Berkeley, will be inserted. Mr. Robert T. Coulter, executive director, Indian Law Resource Center, Washington, D.C., in introducing Dr. Nietschmann's report had this to say in a written statement dated October 6, 1983:

Dr. Nietschmann provides a unique and independent report on human rights violations and conditions he observed inside Indian villages which have not been visited by outside journalists and human rights observers for some two years.

Dr. Nietschmann's testimony shows, first, the pervasive denials of fundamental human rights, and second, the growing strength and effectiveness of the Indian combatants, the Miskito, Sumo, Rama peoples to self-determination, land, resources, and their own way of life.

Because he speaks Miskito, Spanish, and English and is known and respected by many of the Miskito, Sumo, Rama, and Creole people; Dr. Nietschmann was able to document the most detailed account yet available of the growing Indian crisis in Nicaragua.

The material follows:

STATEMENT BEFORE THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

I want to thank the Commission for the opportunity to testify today.

I am a professor of geography at the University of California, Berkeley. My research and teaching specialties are indigenous peoples, resource use, customary land and sea rights, and tropical resources. I have done research on these subjects in various parts of the world including Nicaragua, Polynesia, Micronesia, and Australia.

Between 1968 and 1976 I spend 2½ years in eastern Nicaragua in Miskito villages. I lived for varying lengths of time in several villages and visited communities from Bluefields north to Old Cape and from the lower Rio Coco up to as far west as Raiti.

I was supportive of the overthrow of the Somoza regime and the establishment of the new government and looked forward to a new and beneficial government policy toward the East Coast Indian peoples.

In 1980 I went to Nicaragua at the invitation of the Sandinista government to advise on and promote the possibility of establishing a national marine park off northeastern Nicaragua that would serve to protect various marine species and habitats and to provide sustainable resources for coastal Miskito communities who would manage and oversee many aspects of the proposed park.

I kept up frequent mail contact with Miskitos in various villages over the years even though my research took me to other parts of the world. In 1981 the mail from these correspondents suddenly ceased and I received no replies to my letters.

After two years of silence I heard again from some of my old acquaintances who called and wrote from Costa Rica. They were refugees and told me they had had to flee from their village to seek safety in Costa Rica. They feared for their lives in Nicaragua. Some of these people were men of more than 60 years of age others were women who came with children.

I went to Costa Rica at the first opportunity to see these people and to learn what had happened to them and in their villages since I'd last visited the East Coast of Nicaragua.

#### EXAMINATION OF THE INFORMATION

I have just returned after spending 2½ months in Costa Rica, Honduras and Nicaragua. I carried out research using standard systematic techniques of formal interviews, informal discussions, crosschecking, corroboration and obtaining multiple confirmations to establish the validity and reliability of the information—the same techniques that I would use to obtain and verify information that forms the basis of research results presented in scholarly books and articles. A tape recording, film and photographic record was made.

I visited old acquaintances, some of whom I've known for 15 years and who are now in refugee camps, or are unregistered refugees, or are in exile. Their stories appeared to be consistent and were confirmed by others I met who were scattered about in Costa Rica and Honduras. And their stories were alarming.

Miskito villages in eastern Nicaragua had long been closed by the Sandinista government to independent outside observers. I had the opportunity to go inside Nicaragua with the invitation from the Miskito, Sumo and Rama Nations to visit their territory. I was in a Miskito area in eastern Nicaragua for several weeks. I traveled from village to village, staying for varying lengths of time depending on security considerations. I talked to hundreds of people, lived with them, ate what they were barely managing to live on, experienced the conditions, met many people I'd known from my previous visits years ago, listened and asked questions, and carried out research on what had

happened to them during the years since the 1979 Sandinista Revolution.

Because much of the information I obtained might jeopardize individuals and entire communities, I trust you will understand why I cannot provide specific names, places and dates. Nor can I reveal exact details that would give clues to the location of these people and villages because of possible punitive retaliation from the Sandinista military—something that the villagers fear and that I respect and agree with.

I wish to share with you what I found out from the perspective of the Miskito villagers living inside Nicaragua. My interest is to acquaint you with their experiences and their human rights situation. I am not interested in nor have I taken part in the rhetoric that has confused examination of the Miskito situation.

#### HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

It is with sadness that I report widespread, systematic and arbitrary human rights violations in Miskito Indian communities. These violations by the Sandinista government include arbitrary killings, arrests and interrogations; rapes; torture; continuing forced relocations of village populations; destruction of villages; restriction and prohibition of freedom of travel; prohibition of village food production; restriction and denial of access to basic and necessary store foods; the complete absence of any medicine, health care or educational services in many Indian villages; the denial of religious freedom; and the looting of households and sacking of villages.

#### ARBITRARY KILLINGS

In several villages I talked to people who had witnessed the arbitrary killing of Miskito civilians by Sandinista military forces. Many of these killings occurred during one of several Sandinista military invasions and occupations of Indian villages. Some of the villagers were arbitrarily shot when the government soldiers first invaded the villages; others were killed during the weeks of occupation, confinement, torture and interrogation.

For example, it was reported to me by several different firsthand sources that one man was nailed through his hands and ankles to a wall and told he would remain there until he either confessed to being a "contra" or died. He died. His widow, dressed in black, and others in that traumatized village are filled with grief and anger over this and other atrocities committed during their forced confinement under a reign of terror by several hundred Sandinista soldiers. Other Miskitos were killed by forcing their heads under water to extract confessions of "counterrevolutionary" activities. Two older men—60 and 63 years of age—were threatened with death unless they confessed to involvement with "contras." They too were finally killed in the course of these same events.

Throughout my notes and tape recording are descriptions of such killings in village after village in the Atlantic Coast Indian region. Descriptions were given to me by wives, daughters, mothers, and other relatives and villagers. The occurrence of arbitrary killings of Miskito civilians appears to be widespread. A pattern is readily seen. Miskito men and women are accused of being contras, tortured or threatened with death unless they confess, killed, and then

reported as having been contras, if, indeed, there is any report at all.

#### ARBITRARY ARRESTS

Many Miskito civilians appear to have been arbitrarily arrested, interrogated and jailed. As with the killings, many of these frequently occur during Sandinista military operations against particular Indian villages. Military occupation of a village is carried out apparently in retaliation after an attack by Miskito warriors either on a distant Sandinista position or on a Sandinista patrol in the region. All of the information I have received leads me to conclude that the Sandinista military has not been able to locate the many basecamps of the Miskito warriors who are operating permanently far inside the Miskito region of eastern Nicaragua.

I must stress that these are not Indian combatants who must slip across and retreat back across Nicaragua's borders with neighboring states. These Indian combatants or warriors, as they prefer to be called, are Indian men and women who are operating permanently from camps which are hundreds of kilometers from the borders. Their camps are too well hidden to be easily detected and they have generally avoided going into villages so as not to endanger the civilian population. Unable to effectively attack and destroy the warriors, the Sandinistas have attacked the villages and have taken punitive measures against the only Miskitos they can catch—the villagers. Some of these civilians, non-combatants, are accused of being "contras" and then arbitrarily killed, arrested, tortured.

A recent example of this seemingly frequent violation was the officially announced release of some forty prisoners detained for eleven months after the court found no legal grounds for charges of counterrevolutionary activities. Some of those released are from a community where seven villagers were summarily killed at the time of their arrest. If these released villagers are innocent, were those killed innocent too?

#### TORTURE

Civilian Miskitos have been tortured in villages and according to reports which I consider to be very reliable, in jails. I received confirming reports and descriptions from reliable witnesses who saw beatings done by Sandinista military in many villages. I also talked to and photographed people who had been tortured. I was shown scars from what they said were bayonet wounds (a man of 60 years), fingernails pulled out (a man of 48 years), deep scars under fingernails from nails driven in (a man of 52 years). Several men reported that they had been held under water for long periods to extract confessions. Another man had been tied by his feet and hung upside down and beaten repeatedly with sticks. His body still showed evidence of bruises and his shoulders were deformed.

#### RAPES

Rape by Sandinista soldiers of Miskito girls and women has been common. In one village, for example, six women between the ages of 15 and 42 were raped by the occupying Sandinista soldiers. Two were gang raped. In each community that has experienced a Sandinista military invasion and occupation, women have been raped. Some were held down by soldiers, some were re-

strained with a bayonet under their neck and then raped. From what the villagers have observed and experienced, Sandinista soldiers are apparently given great freedom to do as they please when they invade an Indian village.

#### LOOTING, SACKING OF VILLAGES, CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY

One of the many things I noticed as being markedly different in Miskito communities was the absence of anything of value. Households had no radios, some had no dishes; more formal clothes usually worn to church on Sundays were absent. This was not the result of the people's poverty or the lack of clothes in stores—although these conditions prevail and are worsening—but are due to the theft of property by Sandinista soldiers. Radios, clothes, gold bracelets, necklaces, and rings had been stripped from the Indian villagers and looted from their houses. Again and again people reported to me that this happened to them when the Sandinistas occupied their villages. Furthermore, the soldiers killed their pigs, cows and chickens for food but did not pay for them.

In several villages, all canoes and diesel-powered boats have been confiscated and taken away. No compensation has been paid. Confiscation of fishing boats and livestock has also meant confiscation of the means of subsistence and livelihood.

#### PROHIBITION OF VILLAGE FOOD PRODUCTION

The Miskitos used to produce the majority of their basic food needs; in some communities 70 percent or more of all they consumed was obtained from their small farms, from fishing in the rivers, lagoons and at sea, and from hunting in the forests and lowland swamps. During the late 1960s and 1970s when I lived in Miskito villages people produced food in sufficient quantities and hunger was very uncommon. At present, hunger is a considerable problem. This is because the Miskitos have been forbidden to go far from their villages to plant.

This restriction on freedom of movement is evidently a response to the Sandinistas' fear that the villagers would make contact with Miskito warriors in the bush. The villagers are not permitted to fish because of similar restrictions and the lack of canoes in many villages. They also are not permitted to go hunting because all hunting arms—such as .22 rifles and shotguns—have been confiscated.

In order to limit the availability of food for the Miskito warriors, the Sandinista military has limited and prohibited the production of food by Miskito civilians. To affect one group, another group is made to go hungry.

Locally produced food was in critically short supply in some villages I visited. In other villages in areas protected more securely by Miskito warriors, villagers were beginning to fish again and to plant a few crops even though it was not the most appropriate season to do so.

In those villages where Sandinista occupations have occurred, livestock is conspicuously absent. In one village I visited there was no livestock—no pigs, horses, cows, or even chickens. The villagers said the Sandinistas had machine-gunned all, including 90 cows.



RESTRICTION AND DENIAL OF BASIC AND  
NECESSARY STORE FOODS

In every Miskito village food such as rice, beans, sugar, flour, coffee, salt, and so on has been rationed through a strict system imposed by the Sandinista officials that limited each family to a quota for 15-day periods. For example, in one village this meant that a family of 7 or 8 received 4 pounds of rice every 15 days. The rice would actually last three or four days. The restricted quantity of food imposed a control on the villagers and, it appears, was also meant to limit any food above minimal survival needs so that none would be given to Miskito warriors.

Continuing and growing military actions by Miskito warriors over the past year suggests that restricting civilians' food in order to limit the Miskito warriors' food supply has not worked.

Recently the Sandinistas have cut off all supplies of food they used to send to the villages in a large part of the Indian region. Staple foods such as rice, beans, flour, sugar, and so on, are no longer being supplied. None of these items had been received for many weeks in several villages I toured. People were living primarily on green coconuts and the oil and pulp they sucked from hone palm seeds. These foods do not provide even minimal nutritional requirements.

No food is being sent into villages and the people have not produced food from local sources because of preexisting prohibitions. Many are slowly starving.

## MEDICINE, HEALTH CARE, EDUCATION

Western medicine and health care was completely absent from every village that I went to. There was no medicine. None. According to villagers the lack of medicine and access to health care has been going on for one and two years. As a result, severe health and medical problems are common. Malaria is rampant, dysentery and intestinal parasites are common, and tuberculosis is widespread. All of these medical problems could be greatly reduced with well known and relatively inexpensive medicines. But these medicines are not available in many Indian villages, and villagers who have managed to walk to distant towns where there are doctors are forbidden to bring back medicine for other villagers. A Miskito villager who becomes ill must be well enough to walk to a doctor if he is to have any hope of securing medical help. Otherwise, he must go without or use only traditional plant medicines obtained from the forests. These traditional medicines sometimes work but are not effective against many medical problems and diseases.

If the Sandinista government policy is to deny the villagers medicine in order to prevent Miskito warriors from having access to it, their strategy is not working. I have reliable information that it is the Miskito warriors who give medicine to the villagers.

Schools were closed in every village I went to and had been for months, sometimes years.

The medical and educational achievement in rural areas so often publicized by the Sandinista government are conspicuously absent from the Miskito area I travelled through. And I travelled through a large area.

## DENIAL OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

Only in those villages now under the protection of Miskito warriors are religious services being held. For some villages I visited, that protection had only recently been secured. And even in this large zone many villages cannot hold church services because their religious leaders are in jail or are in exile in Honduras or Costa Rica.

During the Sandinista military occupations of villages churches have commonly been used as jails, to detain men and women accused or suspected of counterrevolutionary activities. Churches have also been used to house the Sandinista soldiers. Bibles and hymn books have been destroyed. Villagers accuse the Sandinista soldiers of defecating and urinating in the churches. There are many credible reports of these activities. I heard reports of churches that had been burned elsewhere in Indian communities, but in the areas I visited I saw no churches that had been destroyed.

The Miskitos are a very religious people, and they have suffered greatly from the denial of their freedom of religion. In almost all of my discussions with hundreds of Miskito men and women, this was a principal grievance they reported to me.

CONTINUING FORCED RELOCATIONS OF VILLAGE  
POPULATIONS

While I was in the Miskito communities I heard reports that villagers northwest of Puerto Cabezas had been relocated to the area around Sisim. The villages mentioned to me include Auya Pini, Santa Marta, Kwakwil, Boomsirpi, and Sangnilaya. The Commission should investigate to see if these reports are true.

Recently, reports from inside Nicaragua have also been received that the communities of Dakban, Karata and Wawa (all in a 10 to 20 mile radius of Puerto Cabezas) have been relocated.

I was not able to independently verify these recent relocations of village populations.

Miskito leaders inside Nicaragua claim to have knowledge of a Sandinista government plan to relocate villagers from the coastal communities of Wawa south to Tasbapauni to some still unknown resettlement site. This information is said to come from sources within the government. It appears that these sources have proved reliable in the past, including the recent past, and there is strong indication that Wawa has already been relocated. If confirmed, this information shows a government policy to relocate Indian villages south of Puerto Cabezas, villages which are over a hundred kilometers from the Honduran border.

In response to this policy many thousands of Indians have already fled Nicaragua to Honduras and Costa Rica. This flight is still continuing. While I was recently in Costa Rica the entire Miskito village of Set Net arrived and asked for protection from the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees.

Others have stayed within the country and have struggled to survive under harsh conditions or have actively joined in armed resistance. There has been terror and serious trauma in many villages yet the result has not been submission to Sandinista authority. Rather, the killings, torture, violence, rapes, looting and denial of basic

needs appears from all available evidence to have served to further unite the Indian communities in their opposition to the Sandinista government. The influence of the Indian warriors and the territory over which they have strong military control is growing.

Their story of what has happened to the Miskito Indians in eastern Nicaragua (and to the Sumo and Rama) that has so long been hidden by denials or by excuses that shift blame to outside influences will come out. There is simply too much evidence, too many people have been affected, and too many lives have been lost. From their violations of the human rights of Indian peoples, the Sandinistas have created a people in rebellion, Indian peoples united against them. United because of internal not external reasons. United because of what has happened to them at the hands of the Sandinistas.

This is but a brief summary of some of my findings. More elaboration and documentation will be provided in articles that I am beginning to prepare for publication.

Again, thank you for the opportunity to present this information.●

## TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH A. BALL

## HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a very special person, a man who has devoted many tireless years both to his profession and to his community; Joseph A. Ball. Joe Ball, who will celebrate his 81st birthday in December, has committed nearly 60 years to his professional career in law. In recognition of his many contributions as well as his continued vitality, Joe will be receiving the SCAN (Senior Care Action Network) Horizon Award on October 28 at the Hyatt Regency Long Beach. The Senior Care Action Network is dedicated to supporting programs to aid the frail and medically needy elderly in the Long Beach area. The Horizon Award Dinners not only give them an opportunity to pay tribute to the ageless senior leaders in the community but to also draw attention and support to their important work.

Joe, who received his law degree in 1927 from the University of Southern California, has moved to the top of his profession, serving as the senior partner of Ball, Hunt, Hart, Brown & Baerwitz. He has served as president of both the State Bar of California and the Long Beach Bar Association. He has also served two terms as a State delegate to the American Bar Association and as chairman of the National Conference of Bar Presidents. Joe was also only the fifth

person to receive the Los Angeles County Bar Association's highest honor, the Shattuck-Price Award, bestowed for outstanding dedication to the improvement of the legal system and the administration of justice.

In addition to his illustrious career as a trial lawyer, Joe has also found time to share his experience with others studying law. He served on the faculty at his alma mater, the USC School of Law, from 1958-70; at the National Institute for Trial Advocacy in Boulder, Colo. from 1965-76; and at Loyola Law School in 1980.

We are also reminded of Joe's dedication to his country when we recall that he served as counsel to the Warren Commission, which was charged with investigating the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Mr. Speaker, my wife Lee joins me in thanking Joe Ball for his many years of tireless service to his profession, to his community, and to his country. We wish him, his wife Sybil, and his two daughters Patricia Ball and Jo Ellen Smith all the best in the years to come.●

#### A NATIONAL ACADEMY FOR EDUCATION

### HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, the study recently completed by the National Commission on Excellence in Education entitled "A Nation at Risk" suggested very serious shortcomings in America's educational system. I strongly believe that the future of our great country rests in the strength of the education which our young people receive. We cannot allow the deterioration of our schools as cited in "A Nation at Risk" to continue. We must reaffirm our commitment to our youth and to our future if we are to remain a leader in the free world.

In light of the risk we face, I would like to present to this body an idea formulated by the San Diego County Office of Education which I believe merits our attention. This proposal was presented to me by Mr. Jack Port, president of the San Diego County Board of Education, Dr. Gerald Rosander, superintendent, and Dr. Don Rucker, deputy superintendent of San

Diego County's Department of Education. They propose that we create a "National Teachers Academy," much like the institutions which prepare leaders for our armed services. This academy would be staffed with highly motivated teachers drawn from around the country and would be attended by bright, capable under graduates who are serious about their education and possess a true desire to teach. The students would compete for admission to the academy and would be selected by their Representatives in Congress to receive full scholarships to cover academic costs.

Upon admission to the academy, students would undergo 4 to 5 years of intensive training in their fields. They would not only become proficient in their area of study, but would also learn how to pass on their knowledge to others. After completion of the academy, graduates would be committed to serve for a certain number of years in our Nation's educational system. There they would become models for other educators and would provide the leadership necessary to encourage the continued excellence of our schools.

We all agree on the importance of maintaining our first-class educational system. I think the National Teachers Academy deserves our attention. I urge all my colleagues to consider this proposal and to contact educators in their districts to solicit their views.●

#### IN MEMORY OF MICKEY FEDOR, A VERY SPECIAL PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER

### HON. BRUCE A. MORRISON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a truly remarkable human being who devoted his career to the unselfish task of helping others. Today, I am honoring Mickey Fedor, a young man from Milford, Conn., who died of cancer.

Mickey's life was marked by unusual accomplishments for a man of 29 years. He was blind, yet this did not hinder his eagerness and genuine commitment to helping those less fortunate than himself. In fact, Mickey's

accomplishments through his volunteer work with the Peace Corps in Ecuador distinguish him as an individual who, with utmost determination, was able to overcome the limitations imposed by his blindness. Mickey superseded his handicap by providing a model role for volunteerism that is indeed monumental and respected by all of those who knew him.

Mickey Fedor's activities in Central America are of particular merit. While serving as a Peace Corps volunteer at an orphanage in Quito, Mickey planned and implemented a special Olympics program for five schools in Quito. Through Mickey's initiative and dedication to the special Olympics, the project expanded to the national level; within 1 year, Ecuador celebrated its first special Olympics. Largely due to Mickey Fedor's efforts, the games were a huge success. The First Lady of Ecuador and the Minister of Education opened the games, honoring Mickey for his contributions. Because of Mickey, the self-confidence of the handicapped participants was raised and the Ecuadoreans gained an appreciation of the ability and potential of handicapped persons.

In addition to Mickey's contributions to Ecuador's first special Olympics, he was responsible for organizing and coordinating recreational programs for an orphanage in Quito. Also, he was involved in organizing sports, recreational events, and physical education programs for the blind, deaf, and mentally retarded as well as serving as the assistant coach of a wrestling team.

Due to Mickey Fedor's efforts, Ecuador acquired textbooks and training manuals for the blind. As a result of Mickey's contributions to Ecuador, Peace Corps Director Loret Ruppe received a letter from the First Lady of Ecuador personally requesting Mickey's return.

After Mickey completed his volunteer work in Ecuador, he returned to the States as one of four former Peace Corps volunteers annually awarded a Peace Corps fellowship. Soon after, Mickey returned to Ecuador in 1983 as the Assistant Peace Corps Director. He hoped to carry out a project developed during his fellowship entitled "Blind Independence in Ecuador," a vocational training program for the visually handicapped. Mickey, however, was unable to finish his work in Ecuador because he was forced to return to the States due to illness. Mickey Fedor passed away on Monday. A memorial service was held in his honor at St. Johns Church in Washington, D.C.



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EXTENSION OF REMARKS

October 20, 1983

Today, I honor Mickey Fedor as a truly courageous young American; courageous not only because he had the willpower to overcome his own physical handicap, but courageous because of his strong character and his unfaltering dedication to the worthy cause of helping those who were less fortunate than himself. My condolences to his parents, his eight brothers and sisters, and to the Peace Corps.●

